Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Cloaks,
Latest patterns, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Remember
McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Cloaks,
Latest patterns, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Cloaks,
Latest patterns, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Country Buyers at Wholesale,
Will find at Bates & Bell's a superb stock of cloaks, shawls, silks, merinos, coburgs, delaines, prints, ginghams, flannels, blankets, balmorals and sheetings at the very lowest cash prices Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

Cloaks,
Latest patterns, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Wholesale Buyers,
Call and examine the new stock at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street, they sell at the lowest cash prices

Cloaks,
Latest patterns, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Furs.
The stock of Furs presented at J. H. Hillerman's, No. 75 Wood street, at the present time, embraces absolutely every article that the most fastidious taste would demand. Ladies who intend visiting either of the skating parks the present season, should not fail to see Hillerman's assortment of Skating Caps. Ladies, believe us that they are sweet. 75 Wood street is the place.

Cloaks,
Latest patterns, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Brecht's Frame Making Establishment.
This store located at No. 128 Smithfield street, is now doing a rushing business in frames and mouldings. Every variety of pictures can be framed at short notice. The firm are also very largely engaged in the importation of Catholic prints, statues, rosaries and other emblems. Now is the time to give them a call.

Cloaks,
Latest patterns, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.
Pure old rye whisky, fine French brandy, port, sherry, madeira, catawba, claret, champagne, or blackberry wines for a fine article of the above, selected with great care for the special wants of invalids, go to McClarran & McKennan's, successors to N. McClarran & Co., 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Cloaks,
Latest patterns at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Cloaks,
Latest patterns, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Freedmen's Anniversary.
We hope the meeting at Lafayette Hall, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, will not be overlooked. Messrs. W. Lloyd Garrison, G. Thompson, Judge Bond and Sec. Shipherd are to speak.

Cloaks,
Latest patterns, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

THE PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY PRESS AND THE CLERGY.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL, the fact was stated that the Christian Commission of Philadelphia had pronounced against the Sunday issue of the Philadelphia *Press*. A Committee appointed by the "Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia," appointed to confer with Col. Forney, concerning the issue of his paper on the holy Sabbath, and to secure, if possible, a reconsideration and reversal of his plan, have addressed him an appeal on the same subject. They appeal to him as "a believer in Christian religion; as an educator of the public conscience and morals, and as a patriot," to reconsider his plan of issuing a Sunday edition. They ask him on what principles he can reconcile to his conscience, as a patriot, "this bringing of more wrath upon our blood-baptized land by your profaning the Sabbath by a Sunday issue of your paper?" The ministers conclude by remarking that they make no threats of a withdrawal of patronage, but think that as a business man, and a firm believer in a just and special Providence, Colonel Forney "will not believe that any amount of business prosperity can be an offset, even in a business point of view, to the displeasure and curse of Almighty God." To this address, Col. Forney replies as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.

GENTLEMEN: I have carefully read your letter of the 22d of November, and the resolutions adopted by the preachers' meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia and vicinity, objecting to and remonstrating against the issue of my newspaper, the Philadelphia *Press*, on the first day of the week. In accordance with your personal request, and the desire of the meeting itself, I beg leave to state the reasons which induced me to determine to publish the *Press* every day. You tell me you "will not insult my understanding by an argument touching the great law of the Sabbath," and I thank you for your forbearance. The very fact that you speak so highly of the "Christian tone which has characterized your [my] paper," is a sufficient evidence that you did not really believe that I intended to "profane the Sabbath" by an issue of it on that day. There is not a member of your intelligent and influential body who does not know that every Monday's number of the very newspaper you read and praise, is prepared, made up, put to press and struck off on the Sabbath day; and, furthermore, that the Sunday paper to which you object, is prepared, made up, put to press and worked off on Saturday. The only difference between the two, then, is that the latter is dated and read on Sunday.

How much mischief can be wrought by the circulation of a high-toned newspaper among the people on that day I leave to you to determine. The people will read on the Sabbath day, as they will write, or think, or eat, or perform any of the voluntary or involuntary functions; and you will certainly not say that in doing either of these things they are guilty of offending.

Nor will I "insult your understanding" by entering into a comparison between the newspaper, to the issue of which you object, and the various denominational sheets in this city and elsewhere, which, although printed and published on what are called the working days of the week, are intended for Sunday perusal and reflection. But I think I may venture to say that the *Sunday Press*, reaching as it does all classes, teaching as it does nothing but good principles, expressed in decent language, and intended to promote patriotic ends, will produce at least as many beneficial consequences to society at large as any one of its more pretentious "religious" contemporaries. My only object in publishing my newspaper every day in the week, was to meet what I supposed to be a general demand. In other words, to supply to those who looked with favor upon *The Press*, and who reposed a strong confidence in the sincerity of my counsels in the midst of our country's troubles, such Sunday reading as I believed would be most agreeable to them. I repeat, that I can conceive of no harm that will possibly result to either religion, or to society at large, by maintaining the position I have taken.

With great respect, I remain,
Very truly, yours,
J. W. FORNEY.

[For ourselves, we "improve the occasion" to say that we would hail with almost unspeakable gladness the public conscience which would not demand a Monday paper, all the work on which is done on Sunday, and condemn a Sunday paper, all the work on which is done on Saturday—ED. COMMERCIAL.]

AN AMERICAN VOLCANO.—Mount Hood, one of the highest mountains in the world, has, after a silence of fifty years, re-opened its tremendous volcanic batteries. At night the sight is reported to be magnificent, the very heavens blaze, and the stars paling their fires before the huge flames that leap up into the clouds above the lofty summit of the mountain. Dispatches from Oregon state that the old volcano is now vomiting forth lava at a great rate.

FRENCH RAILWAY ACCOMMODATIONS.—The French people do a good many things well, among the rest, feeding passengers on fast trains that cannot stop for a leisure meal. Baskets with hot food, consisting of three dainty dishes, half a bottle of wine, dessert, etc., are furnished passengers at a reasonable sum. The basket and dishes are collected and re-prepared for fresh customers.

THE POOR OF NEW YORK.—It is estimated that there are at least half a million persons in the city of New York packed in tenement houses and cellars, at the rate of 240,000 to a square mile. This is over one-half of the population, and the latter estimate is too large by half. The whole number of persons relieved last year by the association for that purpose comprised less than 20,000.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WESTERN PEOPLE.—Western character, especially that in the Valley of the Mississippi, is the outgrowth of the circumstances surrounding it, including climate, soil, and the mingling of many nations. It is the development partly of the hard and stern conditions that come of settlement in a new country, and partly from the breaking away from the fixed and crystalized civilization of the East.

Out of these facts grow strong individualism, freedom, and self-reliance, and large and comprehensive views from which are eliminated the elements of narrow sectarianism, provincialism and the little prejudices that gather around an untraveled community. Hence the Western character develops freedom—takes in large calculations. A Western man thinks nothing of going one thousand or fifteen hundred miles—has no religious prejudices against Gentiles or Jews. The elements of various nationalities flow in together, and make up the community. He is educated to be self-hopeful, and protects himself. If a man steals his horse he mounts another, and traces the thief, and shoots him if he can. The extending prairies, the immense rivers, the mighty lakes, somehow seem to enlarge the Western man's conception of things. His big farm yields him thousands of bushels of grain. He may have twenty horses, an hundred mules, and a thousand head of cattle, grazing in his pastures, and five hundred hogs fattening in his fields. He reads the price current of Eastern papers, with full as much care as he does his Bible. He knows all that is going on—forms his own opinions, and is loud and bold in the expression of them. The irascible, reckless, mercurial daring which characterizes Western men, and which was so illustrated in Sherman's army, is both the fruit of their education and the result of the climate. The Western man is as impulsive as the Southern. He [illegible]

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Favorable Exhibit of Public Debt.

Secretary M'Culloch's Report

He will Recommend Repeal of Legal Tender Clause.

Thousands Wanting Position in Regular Army.

Denial from Mr. McPherson, Clerk of House of Representatives.

Counterfeit Compound Notes.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE WAR.

Arrivals of Members of Congress.

John Overton Again Suing for Pardon.

Objections to Chairmen of Committees in the House.

PROMOTION OF GENERALS FRY AND HOLT.

WASHINGTON, November 30.

The Statement of the Public Debt
For November will be ready for publication to-morrow. It will present a more favorable exhibit than the last month.

Secretary McCullough's Report
Will be ready for delivery to-morrow. It will be sent to all the Northern and Eastern cities, to be given out the moment the President's message is being read. It will contain very important recommendation respecting the legal tender clause in the compound interest notes. He will ask Congress to repeal the legal tender notes as fast as they mature or fall due. By this means the volume of legal tender currency will be diminished very considerably, as there are about two hundred and fifty million of this description of notes in existence.

The Naval Court Martial
Have been in session all day, arranging their verdict in the case of Commander Craven.

Positions in the Regular Army.
There are already several thousand applications received at the War Department for positions in the regular army. None will be considered except those who have served in the volunteer service one or two years.

Emphatic Contradiction.
Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, authorized an emphatic contradiction of the report that he intends to place the names of the Arkansas and Tennessee members on the roll. At the same time it is said that a motion will be made, on the convening of the House, to place the Tennessee members on the roll, so that they may vote for Speaker.

The Counterfeit Compound Notes.
Investigations made at the Treasury to-day show that the plates on which the counterfeit $100 compound Treasury notes were printed were first abstracted from the American Bank Note Company. In proof of this, the backs of genuine and counterfeit notes are exactly similar in the minutest details, with the exception of the sphere, upon which the lettering and other work are widely different. Any person by comparing the backs of the genuine and counterfeit with a strong magnifying glass will perceive many of the letters are differently made and differently spaced, and this dissimilarity in some respects is so marked as to be perceptible to the naked eye.

War Statistics.
Official reports, about to be presented to Congress, show that the number of white soldiers that have died in Washington, D. C., from August 1st, 1861, to November [illegible], is 15,112, and the number of colored soldiers is 6,328. The whole number that have died at Andersonville, Ga., including soldiers, sailors, employees and citizens, is 12,918. The number of soldiers buried at Spottsylvania Court House and the Wilderness is 1,500; at Nashville, Tenn., 32,000, and at Richmond, Va., 60,000. Of the soldiers buried in and around Washington, 4,220 are from New York; 86 from Illinois; 219 from Indiana, 782 from Michigan; 510 from Ohio, and 200 from Connecticut. The number of those that died from the effect of wounds is 3,806, and 2,461 are reported to have died of typhoid fever. There are 11,285 men buried near Washington, whose names and regiments are unknown.

The attendance of
Visitors at the White House
To-day was not as large as yesterday, and when the doors of the President's apartment were opened, there were comparatively few remaining for an interview. Among those who paid their respects to the President this morning were a number of newly arrived Congressmen from the West, among whom were Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky; Major General Rosseau, and the following members of Congress from Ohio: Hons. C. Delano, J. R. Hubble and W. Lawrence.

A Wealthy Rebel Again Suing for Pardon.
John Overton, one of the wealthiest men of Tennessee, who was pardoned by President Johnson some time since, and whose pardon was afterwards revoked, is in the city and at the Attorney General's office pressing his claims for another pardon.

A Very Serious Pressure
Is being made on Mr. Colfax to secure his promise that he will not appoint Thaddeus Stevens Chairman on the Committee of Ways and Means, nor Mr. Dawes, of Mass., Chairman of Committee on Elections. Mr. Colfax declares that he will make no promises nor pledges in advance of his election.

Chiefs of Military Bureaus Promoted.
The Secretary of War to-day appointed Gen. Fry, who is at the head of the Provost Marshal's bureau, a Brevet Major General in the regular army. He also brevetted the head of every other military bureau of the War Department, including Judge Holt.

Southern Telegraph Lines Restored.
The Government to-morrow restores to the American Telegraph Company full control of its Southern lines, at the same time removing the censorship on the press and other matter, which has been in force since the close of the war.

Postmastership of the House.
It seems to be generally conceded that the Postmaster of the House will, as usual, be given to the West, and that the successful candidate will be from Ohio. There are four candidates for the place.

Counterfeiting—Plates Recovered—The Resumption of Specie Payments—Report of Commissioner Rollins—Custom House Peculations—Fines and Penalties—Important Decision by Judge Holt—Claims Against the Government, &c.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The detectives of the Treasury Department have not only secured the plate from which counterfeits of coupons have been printed, but they declare that this plate was engraved at the Treasury Department, and has been surreptitiously taken from there. This is a grave charge, and must be substantiated, although the known hostility of the detectives to the head of the currency printing bureau will lead many to suspect a "put up job" if one of the Government plates is found in the hands of counterfeiters, as alleged.

How to redeem thirteen millions or more of paper money is to be a prominent question before Congress, for it is semi-officially declared here that Secretary McCulloch's report will urge a contraction of the currency as the only panacea for our financial ills. The Hon. Amasa Walker, of Massachusetts, in an article which is understood here to meet the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, urges Congress to act promptly, and to determine that legal tender notes shall be withdrawn from circulation, at the rate of so many millions a month. Then, says Mr. Walker, every one would know what to depend upon, and the following would be the results:

As the greenbacks are withdrawn, the banks must of necessity contract their issues, because the law compels them to keep "twenty-five per cent. of lawful money" upon the whole amount of their circulation and deposits, and therefore as the greenbacks disappear there will be no lawful money but specie, and to get specie they must contract their circulation, so as to stop the export of gold, and cause, to some extent, a reflux of that article from Europe.

With this policy fully established by the action of the Government, our whole system would be gradually changed, prices would be reduced to their natural point, the industrial and financial interests of the nation placed upon a sure basis, and permanent prosperity secured.

The report of that excellent official, Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, will be one of the most interesting among the many "accompanying documents," added to the forthcoming message. It will show the working of the Internal Revenue Bureau for three years, and the steady increase in its receipts. It is understood that no changes will be suggested until after the Special Commission has made its report.

It seems that New York is not the only place where Custom House officials seek to enrich themselves as they discharge their duties. During the last summer, a heavy importer of wines and liquors in Boston was charged with having, for a succession of years, returned false invoices of his importation of champagne wine, and consequently made his entire importations for that period liable to confiscation. In the opinion of good judges, had he stood a suit, he would have proved that his invoices were in accordance with mercantile usage, but he became alarmed, and paid over one hundred and sixty thousand dollars to compromise the case. The question now is, what disposition has been made of this large sum of money—or rather of that good fraction of it not in the Treasury?

Judge Holt, chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, gave an opinion yesterday promulgated by order of the Secretary of War, construing the second and third sections of the act of Congress, passed July 4th, 1864, which provides "that all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for [illegible] Quartermaster General or Commis-sary General, and if found just, etc., the last named officers shall recommend the claim to the third Auditor for settlement." Judge Holt holds that to justify the action contemplated by the second and third sections of the act of July 4th, 1864, not only must the claimant be a loyal citizen, but the claim must originate in a loyal State. The words "claims of loyal citizens in States in rebellion, owning in disloyal States, then at open war with the Government, will be allowed, is a question so complicated with political and other considerations proper for the determination of Congress, that it is believed that the executive administration should not assume to act on such claims, without the clearest authority conferred by law. It is not supposed to have been the intention of Congress to vest such authority.

It is understood that in the organization of the House, the opposition will make a test case of the question of admitting the Tennessee delegation. The clerk will not place the names of this delegation upon the official roll, unless directed by the House to do so. Emerson Etheridge alleges that but a few of the Congressmen elect from that State received a majority of the legal votes.

During the present week one hundred and thirty-eight persons have been reported at the Sanitary Department for dereliction of duty under the rules and regulations provided to secure the cleanliness and health of the city.

The Mechanics and Workingmen's Convention of the District of Columbia have prepared a memorial to Congress, asking that eight hours be established as a legal day's work in the mechanic and labor department of the Government.

Terrific Explosion in Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, November 30.—At six o'clock this morning, a terrific explosion took place at the Penn Treaty Iron Works, on Beach and Marlboro streets, in the Eighteenth Ward. The head of a mud drum was blown out, and the blower in front started with fearful velocity in an opposite direction, destroying property, killing one man and injuring several. Three out of six boilers were displaced. A conflagration was prevented by the fall of a water tank.

Changes in the Boston Custom House—A Returned Soldier Murdered.
BOSTON, November 30.—Some twenty-five changes in the Custom House were made to-day, minor officers principally, giving place to returned veterans.

J. Merrell, a returned soldier, was murdered and robbed of five hundred dollars in Newburyport last night.

Son of an English Baronet Arrested for Forgery.
NEW YORK, November 30.—George Thomas, son of Sir William Thomas, Baronet, of England, has been arrested and locked up in the Tombs to await trial on a charge of forging bills of credit upon Duncan, Sherman & Co., of this city.

Probable Loss of the Barque Wm. Treat.
PORT DOVER, November 30.—The wind is blowing hard, and a heavy sea is breaking over the barque Wm. Treat, which is ashore near this city. A brig is on the way to her, but nothing can be done till the weather moderates. The prospects of saving the vessel are not so favorable.

From Venezuela.
NEW YORK, November 30.—The *Times'* Savannah letter contains news from Venezuela that the party headed by General Miranda, in the State of Trugillo, was entirely destroyed in battle. The General was left dead on the field.

Ex-Emperor Soulouque, of Hayti, arrived at Santiago, Cuba, *en route* to St. Thomas.

Democratic Nominee for Mayor in Boston.
BOSTON, November 30.—The Hon. G. W. Warren has been nominated by the Democrats for Mayor of Boston. The nomination was concurred in by the workingmen and citizens' committees.

Carpet Factory Burned.
BOSTON, November 30.—The carpet factory owned by Abraham Falsom, in Dover, N. H., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $600,000; insurance, $80,000.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says: All Congressmen elect in Virginia are preparing to leave for Washington. The oath question is to be tested by Mr. Stuart, who will make application to take his seat without the test oath.

Chief Justice Chase has telegraphed that he would not attend the present term of the United States District Court, at Norfolk, Virginia. Nearly every one who had land confiscated, propose to make an effort through that channel for its recovery.

The Galveston *Bulletin*, of the 15th, gives news from Brownsville, brought by Captain F. Brown, that the Juarists were gaining ground in the siege of Matamoras. General Espinosa was not killed as reported. Lieut. Col. E. Myer, late of the United States army, has been made General in the Liberal forces, and Dr. H. Morris, of the same service, Major.

Edward McMahan, Frederick Rodenbaugh and Patrick McAntre, fell from a scaffold, in East Wheeling, on Wednesday. McMahan was instantly killed. The others were seriously injured.

A new river packet was launched by Messrs. Wilson, Dunlavy & Co., Wheeling, on Wednesday. The boat is 202 feet long, 34 feet beam, and 5½ feet hold. She will have 18 inch cylinders, with [illegible] boilers, 26 feet long by 40 inches in diameter. The work on her will be finished just as speedily as possible—perhaps by the first of March. Messrs. Haines & Beam are building the cabin, and Messrs. Sweeneys & Co. are to put in the machinery. Capt. R. C. Gray has been superintending her construction for the company. She will be placed in the St. Louis and St. Paul trade just as soon as finished. It has not been decided yet what name shall be given her.

A New York dispatch says: General Grant, on his present trip, is not satisfied with the loyalty of New Orleans. Three of the most violent secession papers have been revived there—the *Bee*, *Picayune* and *Crescent*.

The Polanders residing in New York, on Monday night celebrated the anniversary of the first revolution in Poland, in 1830.

The Mozart Hall Democracy, of New York, held a ratification meeting on Wednesday night in Cooper Institute, to indorse the nomination of John Hecker for Mayor, and Richard O'Gorman for Corporation Counsel. Speeches were made by Mr. Hecker and others.

Captain Robert Whitty, of the schooner Joel G. Sweet, now in New York, gives a statement of the perils and sufferings of himself and companions. The schooner was wrecked near Cape Carnaver, and the survivors managed to escape a watery death by getting on a little sand island, where they remained four days and nights, being until the third day without anything to eat or drink. Finally they reached the main land, but were compelled to walk a considerable distance in an almost exhausted condition, and liable, when they lay down, to be attacked by wolves—across the State of Florida, through a wild and desolate region, to the little town of Enterprise.

The officers of the Pension Bureau are convinced that there are a large number of persons in the New England and the Western States who are palming themselves off on the people who are entitled to pensions as licensed agents of the Bureau, who are entirely unreliable. All agents for pensions are required to hold licenses from the Commissioner of the Bureau.

The Surgeon having charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, reports that during the last three years there were great inroads upon the blacks by yellow fever and small-pox. The mortality at Fort Anderson, one of the largest colonies in the State, was unprecedented during the rage of the fever last spring, over two thousand dying in less than two months, and now, however, their sanitary condition is constantly improving.

A special to the New York *Herald*, from Washington, under date of the 29th, says: It is understood that an effort will be made by the New York delegation at the organization of Congress, to divide the clerical honors and emoluments with Pennsylvania, which has so long enjoyed a monopoly of them. A struggle to depose Mr. McPherson from the Clerkship of the House, will undoubtedly be made. Several candidates for the Clerkship are being talked over by members already here, and it would seem from their conversation that Mr. McPherson has more to do than simply walk over the course. The names of Richard A. Sherman, of Oneida county, and the yeas and nays Clerk of the House is also named in this connection.

STATE ITEMS.

W. A. Campbell, charged with committing an outrage on Miss Miranda Overdorff, in Indiana county, convicted and granted a new trial, was shot on Thursday last by the injured woman, but not fatally.

The brewery and coopershop of John Roughner, in Indiana, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,000.

There was a slim attendance at the meeting of Ministers and others in Indiana, on Tuesday, which met for the purpose of considering the duty and best method of securing the presentation of men of proper moral qualifications for all civil offices.

Lehigh Valley Daily Times, is the title of a paper just started in Allentown. Judging from the tone of its first issue, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, it is intended to advocate the interests of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

Mr. David D. Durboraw, formerly of Chambersburg, has been appointed United States Inspector of tobacco, cigars and snuff for the 2d Congressional District of Virginia.

Daniel R. Coder has been appointed County Superintendent of Common Schools in Crawford county, vice Mr. Stewart, resigned.

A New York dispatch of the 28th says: The case of N. E. Sheldon against Fred. A. Howe, for an alleged fraud in the sale of Tionesta Oil Lands, came up to-day and proved to be a grand fizzle. The prosecutor failed to appear, and his counsel became so disgusted with his conduct and cause that he abandoned the prosecution altogether.

The Lebanon *Courier* says: Mr. John Wealand, proprietor of the Campbelstown Hotel, and Postmaster at that place, died on Sunday morning last from a rheumatic attack of several week's duration. He was in the prime of life, an active business man, a genial companion, who had made many warm friends, and a liberal and good citizen. He was Superintendent of the public buildings and grounds at Harrisburg for several years, and was highly commended by Mr. Cochran, the then Auditor General, and other officials, for the strict integrity that attended his official duties. His early death is a severe blow to many warm friends.

On Tuesday last, in Harrisburg, a man named Daniel Jones, alias Henry Morrett, and Catharine Jones, his wife, were arrested on a charge of bigamy. It appears that Mrs. [illegible] was originally married to a [illegible] Daniel Jones, but her husband left her, [illegible] subsequently married another man, [illegible] deserted her, and then Daniel, who [illegible] to judgment," was united to her [illegible] in Harrisburg, a few weeks ago—[illegible] husband, and at the same time he [illegible] [illegible]

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Its Origin, History and Nature

A Chapter from Buchanan's Book.

At a time when the public mind is not a little excited with reference to the Monroe Doctrine, the following chapter from the book of James Buchanan, just issued from the press, will be read with peculiar interest:

The allied powers of Europe had triumphed over Napoleon, and had restored the elder branch of the Bourbons in the person of Louis XVIII, to the throne of France. Emboldened by this success, Russia, Austria and Prussia, in 1815, formed the Holy Alliance. To this France and nearly all the other continental powers soon afterwards acceded. Great Britain, however, stood aloof and refused to become a party to it. The object of the allies was to abolish liberal governments on the continent of Europe, and to maintain the divine right of sovereigns to rule according to their own discretion—in short, to roll back the tide of progress towards free institutions, and to restore the old despotisms as they had existed before the French revolution. Accordingly France was deputed to destroy, by force of arms, the liberal government of the Cortes in Spain, and to restore the implacable and bigoted Ferdinand VII to absolute power. In 1823, a French army, commanded by the Duke d'Angouleme, invaded Spain, and in a single campaign accomplished these objects.

In the year before the date of this expedition, the Government of the United States had formally acknowledged the independence of the different Southern Republics, formerly Spanish colonies; and an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars had been made (May 4, 1822,) by Congress to defray the expenses of missions to these "independent nations on the American continent."

Whilst the French invasion was in successful progress, the British Government became satisfied that the allies, after crushing the Spanish liberals, intended to employ their arms in assisting Ferdinand VII to subjugate what they termed his rebellious colonies on this side of the Atlantic. To such an enterprise Great Britain was strenuously opposed, and she resolved to resist it. If successful, this would prove to be a severe blow to her trade in that quarter of the world—an interest to which she has ever been sensitively alive.

To avert the impending danger, Mr. Canning then the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, in August, 1823, proposed to Mr. Rush, the American Minister in London, that the two Governments should immediately unite in publishing "a joint declaration before Europe," manifesting their opposition to the policy and purposes of the alliance in regard to this continent. This expressed the opinion that the recovery of the colonies by Spain was hopeless; that their recognition as independent States was one of time and circumstances; and that the two powers were not disposed, however, to interpose obstacles in the way to any arrangements by amicable negotiations between the colonies and Spain; but that whilst they aimed at the acquisition of no portion of these colonies for themselves, they would not see the transfer of any of them to a third power with indifference. Mr. Canning also observed that in his opinion such a joint declaration by Great Britain and the United States would alone prove sufficient to prevent the allies from any forcible interference against the former Spanish colonies. For those reasons he earnestly urged Mr. Rush to become a party to it on behalf of his Government. Although Mr. Rush had no direct instructions to warrant him in such an act, and this he had communicated to Mr. Canning, yet he wisely agreed to assume the responsibility, but upon one express condition. This was, that the British Government should first acknowledge the independence of the American republics, as the United States had already done. Mr. Canning, though resolved on defeating the projects of alliance against the republics, was not prepared at the time to take this decisive step, and therefore the joint declaration was never made.

Mr. Rush, in his dispatch of September 19, 1823, to Mr. John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, communicated to him a lucid statement of these negotiations, with explanatory documents. After these had been considered by President Monroe, he sent them, with his own views on the subject, to Mr. Jefferson, and asked his advice as to the course which ought to be pursued by the Government to ward off the threatened danger.

Mr. Jefferson's answer is dated at Monticello, on the 24th October, 1823. It is earnest, enthusiastic, and eloquent, displaying in old age the statesmanlike sagacity and ardent patriotism of the author of the Declaration of Independence. It foreshadows and recommends the "Monroe doctrine" to the fullest extent. From its importance we quote it entire from Randall's Life of Jefferson, vol. iii, p 491. Mr. Jefferson says:

"The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independence. That made us a nation; this sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us; and never could we embark on it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should, therefore, have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicil of despotism, our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of freedom. One nation, most of all, could disturb us in this pursuit; she now offers to lead, aid and accompany us in it. By acceding to our proposition, we detach her from the bands of despots, bring her mighty weight into the scale of free government, and emancipate a continent at one stroke, which might otherwise linger long in doubt and difficulty. Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or all on earth; and with her on our side, we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship, and nothing would tend more to unite our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, in the same cause. Not that I would purchase even her amity at the price of taking part in her wars. But the war in which the present proposition might engage us, should that be its consequence, is not her war, but ours. Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers, of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nations. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it; and if, to facilitate this, we can effect a division in the body of the European powers, and draw over to our side its most powerful member, surely we should do it. But I am clearly of Mr. Canning's opinion, that it will prevent instead of provoke war. With Great Britain withdrawn from their scale, and shifted into that of our two continents, all Europe combined would not undertake such a war. For how would they propose to get at either enemy without superior fleets? Nor is the occasion to be slighted which this proposition offers, of declaring our protest against the atrocious violations of the rights of nations, by the interference of any one in the internal affairs of another, so flagitiously begun by Bonaparte, and now continued by the equally lawless alliance calling itself holy.

"But we have first to ask ourselves a question: Do we wish to acquire to our own confederacy any one or more of the Spanish provinces? I candidly confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition that could ever be made to our system of States. The control which, with Florida Point, this island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico, and the countries and isthmus bordering on it, would fill up the measure of our political well-being. Yet as I am sensible that this can never be obtained, even with her own consent, but by war; and its independence, which is our second interest (and especially its independence of England), can be secured without it, I have no hesitation in abandoning my first wish to future chances, and accepting its independence, with peace and the friendship of England, rather than its association at the expense of war and her enmity.

"I could honestly, therefore, join in the declaration proposed, that we aim not at the acquisition of any of those possessions, that we will not stand in the way of any amicable arrangement between them and the mother country; but that we will oppose, with all our means the forcible interposition of any other power as auxiliary, stipendiary, or under any other pretext, and most especially their transfer to any power by conquest, cession, or acquisition in any other way. I should think it advisable, therefore, that the Executive should encourage the British Government to a continuance in the dispositions expressed in these letters, by an assurance of his concurrence with them as far as his authority goes; and that, as it may lead to war, the declaration of which requires an act of Congress, the case shall be laid before them for consideration, at their first meeting, and under the reasonable aspect in which it is seen by himself.

"I have been so long weaned from political subjects, and have so long ceased to take any interest in them, that I am sensible I am not qualified to offer opinions on them worthy of any attention. But the question now proposed involves consequences so lasting, and effects so decisive of our future destinies, as to rekindle all the interest I have heretofore felt on such occasions, and to induce me to the hazard of opinions which will prove only my wish to contribute still my mite toward anything which may be useful to our country. And, praying you to accept it only at what it is worth, I add the assurance of my constant and affectionate friendship and respect."

President Monroe, thus fortified by the support of Mr. Jefferson, proceeded to announce, in his seventh annual message to Congress, of December 1823, the now celebrated "Monroe doctrine." This summed up in his assertion, "as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continent, by the free and independent condition they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as a subject for future colonization by any European powers." The word "henceforth" is employed because Great Britain and France at the date of the message, not to speak of the Portugese empire of Brazil, possessed colonies on this continent, and these are exempted from its terms. This is are specifically stated afterwards in the declaration that, "with existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere."

The reader has perceived that the recommendations of Mr. Jefferson went beyond the "joint declaration" which had been proposed by Mr. Canning. This was confined to the Spanish American Colonies, but the Monroe doctrine extends the protection of the United States to every other portion of the continent.

In a subsequent portion of the message, Mr. Monroe proceeds to discuss and condemn, in a clear and able manner, the projects of the alliance against the Southern Republics, and to warn them of the consequences. In this, however, he never loses sight of the more comprehensive doctrine he had first announced against European colonization in any portion of America, employing such language as the following: "We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those [European] powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." And again, after stating that our established policy was not to interfere in the internal concerns of any European power, to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government, and to cultivate friendly relations with it, he says: "But in regard to these continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness, nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference."

Such is the Monroe doctrine. It is in opposition [illegible] any attempt of European sovereigns to subjugate the North American Republic of Mexico, or any of the South American Republics. In regard to those republics he emphatically says: "But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." It was eminently wise that the United States, the most ancient, and by far the most powerful republic on this continent, should have interposed such a shield to defend their weaker sisters against the assaults of European despotism.

"When President Monroe's message arrived in London (we are informed by Mr. Rush) the whole document excited great attention. It was upon the tongues; the press was full of it; the Spanish American deputies were overjoyed. Spanish American securities rose in the stock market, and the safety of the new States from all European coercion was considered as no longer doubtful." The allies soon after abandoned their hostile purposes against the new republics and their independence was secured.

That portion of the message for the protection of the new republic being in accordance with the avowed policy of Great Britain was received with favor by the British Government; but not so the portion of it against future European colonization. This encountered their decided opposition. "The Monroe Docrine," nevertheless, soon became a canon of political faith for the American people, and they placed it side by side with their hostility to the impressment of American seamen, and to the search of American vessels on the high seas.

The authors and friends of the Monroe doctrine entertained no doubt of its wisdom and policy. With the established independence of the Republic of Mexico and the republics south of it, there arose two distinct and opposing forms of government on the opposite sides of the Atlantic; the one republican, the other monarchical; the one devoted to free institutions, the other to despotic rule. The nations of Europe having determined to resist any change in their monarchical forms, it was but just and reasonable that those of America, in self protection, should equally resist all attempts to change their free institutions. To repeat the language of Mr. Jefferson, "America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own; she should, therefore, have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicil of despotism, our endeavor should surely be to make our own hemisphere that of freedom." Governments so radically opposed in principle could not be intermingled in adjoining territories. The contrast between them would be a perennial source of jealousy. Even would necessarily endeavor to propagate its own principles among the neighboring people of the other. In the interests of peace and friendship between the European monarchies and the American Republics, a wise foresight would forbid the former from establishing colonies within the territories or in the vicinity of the latter. Should the United States interpose forcibly to establish republican institutions on any part of the European continent, it is certain that all its sovereigns would combine to resist such an interference as dangerous to their monarchical system. Shall we, then abandoning the Monroe doctrine, patiently suffer any of these sovereigns to extend their dominion, equally dangerous to our free forms of government, on this side of the Atlantic? No human sagacity could, twenty years ago, have seen the day when a foreign potentate, not even confining himself to the planting of colonies on the American soil, should by invasion and the force of arms convert the whole Republic of Mexico into a European monarchy. The idea, if suggested at that time, would have been treated as absurd, more especially when we reflect that this is the richest and most populous of the republics, which more than fifty years ago had been saved from European domination by our Government, and that its territories extend for a thousand miles along our own frontier.

During the administration of President Polk, it became necessary that he should reaffirm the Monroe doctrine, in view of the designs of Great Britain to establish a protectorate over the Mosquito coast in the republics of Nicaragua and Honduras. This he did, in decided terms, in his first annual message to Congress (2d December, 1845.)

Great Britain, as we have already seen, through the interposition of the Government of the United States, eventually withdrew from the Mosquito protectorate, as well as from the colony of the Bay Islands which she afterwards established on the coast of Honduras. At the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration no European colony existed on the American continent, except as had been established before the Monroe doctrine was announced, or had been formed out of territory then belonging to a European power.

The President, having failed in obtaining authority from Congress to employ a military force in Mexico, as a last resort adopted the policy of concluding a treaty with the Constitutional Government. By this means he thought something might be accomplished, both to satisfy the long deferred claims of American citizens, and to prevent foreign interference with the internal government of Mexico. Accordingly Mr. McLane, on the 14th day of December, 1859, signed a "Treaty of Transits and Commerce" with the Mexican Republic, and also a "Convention to enforce treaty stipulations, and to maintain order and security in the Territory of the Republics of Mexico and the United States." These treaties secured peculiar and highly valuable advantages to our trade and commerce, especially in articles the production of our agriculture and manufactures. They also guaranteed to us the secure possession of the Tehuantepec route, and of several other transit routes for our commerce, free from duty, across the territories of the Republic, on its way to California, and our other possessions on the Northwest coast, as well as to the independent Republics on the Pacific and to Eastern Asia.

In consideration of these advantages, "and in compensation for the revenue surrendered by Mexico on the goods and merchandise transported free of duty through the territory of that Republic, the Government of the United States agreed to pay the Government of Mexico the sum of four millions of dollars." Of this sum two millions were to be paid immediately to Mexico, and the remaining two millions were to be retained by our Government "for the payment of the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of the Republic of Mexico for injuries already inflicted, and which may be proven to be just, according to the law and usages of nations and the principles of equity." It was believed that these stipulations, whilst providing two millions toward the payment of the claims of our citizens, would enable President Juarez, with the remaining two millions, to expel the usurping Government of Miramon from the capital, and place the Constitutional Government in possession of the whole territory of the Republic. This, we need not say, would greatly promote the interests of the United States. Besides, what was vastly important, these treaties, by vesting in the United States territorial and commercial rights which we would be bound to defend, might for this reason have prevented any European Government from attempting to acquire dominion over the territories of Mexico, and thus the Monroe doctrine would probably have remained inviolate. With this view Mr. McLane was seriously impressed. In his dispatch of September 14th, 1859, to the Secretary of State, communicating the treaties, he expressed the apprehension that should they not be ratified, further anarchy would prevail in Mexico, until it should be terminated by direct interference from some other quarter.

On the 4th of January, 1860, the President submitted to the Senate the treaty and the convention, with a view to their ratification, together with the dispatch of Mr. McLane. These, on the same day, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Whether any or what other proceedings were had in relation to them we are unable to state, the injunction of secresy having never been removed by the Senate. Mr. McLane, who was then in Washington, had a conference with the committee, and received the impression that a comparative unanimity existed in favor of the principal provisions of the treaty; but in regard to the convention the contingency of its possible abuse was referred to as constituting an objection to its ratification. Certain it is that neither the one nor the other was ever approved by the Senate, and consequently both became a dead letter. The Republic of Mexico was thus left to its fate, and has since become an empire under the dominion of a scion of the house of Hapsburg protected by the Emperor of the French. The righteous claims of American citizens have therefore been indefinitely postponed.

PERSONAL.

—General Fisk has returned to his headquarters at Nashville, after an unsuccessful endeavor to secure the acceptance of his resignation. The President exhibited to him petitions from scores of the leading rebels of Tennessee, as well as from the loyal, remonstrating against General Fisk's release. When the General's unflinching adherence to the severest standards of equal justice is remembered, such tributes as a truly manly success will be appreciated as their rarity deserves. Action was deferred, however, until the return of Gen. Howard, who promptly put a quietus upon the case by saying with a noble heartiness as honorable to himself as to his assistant: "He can have my place; but he can't leave the Bureau!"

—Kenneth Raynor is reported as having stated that President Johnson had told him that he would not remove the military rule from North Carolina during the official term of the recently elected Governor of that State. Upon which the Wilmington, North Carolina, *Herald*, which assisted to defeat Holden and to elect Worth, the champion of the rebel war debt, indulges in the bitterest complaints. Strange to say, the very people who agonize at the Freedmen's Bureau and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus are doing their best (their worst rather) to prove the necessity of maintaining both these parts of the Executive policy.

—The actresses are unusually prosperous just now. Heron received for her share at the New Orleans Varieties, lately, for twelve performances, $2400; for two weeks in Mobile, $900, and for one week in Memphis $1663 50. Miss Charlotte Thompson was handed by the treasurer of the Memphis theater nearly three thousand dollars for twelve performances. Maggie Mitchell is rich and so are nearly all the other star-resses. The drama thrives.

—It is rumored that Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, has, with other parties, been making overtures for the purchase of one of the Washington morning papers.

—The proprietors of the Chicago *Times* have been sued for libel, by Hon. Van H. Higgins, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court. Damages are laid at $25,000.

—Just as Bishop Kip was leaving lately for San Francisco, he was telegraphed from there to bring out five or six young clergymen, without families, a salary of $900 in gold being pledged to each.

—Referring to Democratic indorsements, a few days ago, President Johnson stated to a distinguished Western politician that he was very glad of it. "If," said he, "the Democrats come to me, all right, I don't know that I ought to object. I hope they'll indorse me after the meeting of Congress as well as they do now." There is probably a sly reference to the forthcoming message in these words of the President.

—John E. Newport, U. S. Consul to Turks Island, since the commencement of Mr. Lincoln's administration, has resigned. He is a Philadelphian.

BEET SUGAR.—Latest accounts from Illinois state that the beet sugar business is rapidly increasing, and the sugar produced of a superior character. In France the culture of the beet and the manufacture of sugar and of fine confectionery from the sugar have long given employment to a large number of the people, and brought capital into that country, while other nations, having a similar climate, have been paying out large sums annually for the products of the sugar-cane. The amount of saccharine matter consumed in the United States is probably greater than is used by an equal population in the world, and in an economical point of view it is a matter of very great importance that we should have it within our own borders [illegible]

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

MESSAGE STRONGLY CONSERVATIVE.

The President will Adhere Strongly to his Policy.

WESTERN MEMBERS ARRIVING FREELY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 30.

Two prominent Republican members had an hour's interview with the President to-day, during which they conversed freely on national matters. They came away fully impressed that the message would be strongly conservative in tone, and that the President was determined to adhere firmly to his reconstruction policy.

The Western members come in freely. To-night nearly all of the Ohio and Illinois delegations are here. But one or two from Pennsylvania have arrived. Thus far the clerk has only received the credentials of thirty-five members.

LATE WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Large Number of Arrests in the City—Railroad Accident Near Warrenton Junction—Our Commerce with France—Judge Terrill, of Texas, Pardoned—Five per Cent. Treasury Notes—Brevet Promotions—Course of Clerk McPherson—Escape of Robert Toombs—General Butler on the Trial of Davis and Lee—The Reconstruction Policy of the President—Grants of Lands to the Pacific Railroads—Planters of Texas Encouraged, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, says the number of arrests made during the last quarter amount to the unprecedented number of 9,122, being nearly 3,000 more than have been arrested during any preceding quarter. He says the number of arrests is mainly owing to the great number of soldiers that have been mustered out of the military service in our midst, who find themselves without means. In many instances they have become violators of the law, and have fallen into the hands of the police; but the greater number of arrests have been persons who had followed in the wake of the armies for the purpose of plunder and robbery, and are now forced to prey upon our citizens. There are also a large number of convicts of Southern prisons now at large, who are found to be among the most desperate characters that visit our city. Most of these men are as yet unknown to our detectives, and consequently these officers labor under disadvantage in their cases. Of the whole number arrested 3,448 could neither write nor read.

Last night, at about eleven o'clock, as the through train for Richmond, which left here at 8:50 P. M., was passing over the road near Warrenton Junction, one of the cars was thrown from the track and dragged some distance. The brakesman and two soldiers were instantly killed. A lady, and twenty-eight soldiers belonging to the 90th New York volunteers were badly injured, several having their limbs broken. The wreck was soon cleared away and the injured and the dead were cared for at the Junction. The accident detained the up train about two hours this morning.

The United States consul, at La Rochelle, France, writes to the Department of State that merchants who recently wished to charter vessels for the United States were unsuccessful, and were obliged to ship their goods by way of Havre and Bordeaux. It is the general belief at La Rochelle, that the commerce of the United States will assume greater proportions than before the war.

Judge Terrill, of Texas, received pardon to-day.

By order of the President it is stated that the Old Capitol Prison will be vacated and closed to-morrow, and that the detective force is already being reduced.

The five per cent. treasury notes becoming due December 1st must be forwarded by the holder to the Treasury at Washington for redemption, and it would be advisable, to avoid losses, that the signatures should be punched, care being taken not to destroy the numbers.

The following named officers have been brevetted Major Generals in the United States Army: Paymaster General B. W. Brice, Inspector General James A. Hardie, Provost Marshal General James B. Fry, Assistant Quartermaster General Charles Thomas.

Mr. McPherson, the clerk of the House, has decided to leave the names of the Virginia and Tennessee members from the initial roll. The friends of the President, however, insist that Horace Maynard and Col. Stokes, members elect from Tennessee, must be admitted at the organization of the House. They will probably be admitted.

Robert Toombs has escaped from Georgia and sailed for Europe. It will be remembered that the Government officers attempted to arrest him at the same time Stephens and C. C. Clay were nabbed. They proceeded to Toombs' house, but he disappeared out of one door as they entered at another. Toombs and Breckinridge [illegible] Johnson.

It is positively asserted that General Butler has prepared a legal argument, showing how Davis and Lee can be tried by a military tribunal.

The President's message will contain a full statement of the present reconstruction policy, and submit it to Congress. The indications are that this policy will be adopted, with very few modifications.

Grants of public lands to the Northern and Central Pacific Railroads will exceed, by careful estimates, one hundred and twenty-five millions of acres of land. The Southern route will be asked for during the coming session.

The Freedmen's Bureau is in receipt of a report from its Commissioner in Texas, which says that the planters are very much encouraged by the excellent prospect before them of heavy crops, and that the negroes are working with perfect harmony and with an increase of contentment and perseverance.

FUTURE PARTY OF THE COUNTRY.

Lecture by Gen. Kilpatrick in Boston.

BOSTON, November 30.—Tremont Temple was crowded with an intelligent audience this evening to listen to a lecture by General Kilpatrick, on "the future party of the country." The General was introduced with appropriate remarks by Governor Andrew, and was received with enthusiastic and prolonged cheering. He said: In considering the question, what is to be, and what should be, the "future party of this country," that party must, first of all, be just. It must also be patriotic, not patriotism as a catchword, but the patriotism which had met and subdued treason against the country; the patriotism of Lincoln, Seward, Stanton, Grant, Sherman, Dix, Butler, Banks, and Sheridan, and others; the patriotism of Andrew Johnson, who holds the destinies of the country in his hands. He did not believe that Johnson had forgotten or would disregard the promise of freedom made on the steps of the capitol of Tennessee, or his language since for the punishment of treason. That party also should be progressive above all, truly, republican in idea and democratic in all its operations. When this country shall have forgotten to act upon the principles of justice, humanity and truth, it will have parted with the secret of its greatness. With an adherence to this principle, the Government would be pure, powerful and permanent. The General concluded the lecture by an earnest exhortation for a love of country not so fully felt heretofore as it should be. The sentiments of the lecturer, which were most radical were the most applauded, and the impression created by his appearance, manner, and treatment of his subject, were highly flattering to him. On the platform were the members of the Executive Council, the Governor's staff, Collector Hamlin, and many of the most distinguished citizens of Boston.

AID FOR SOUTHERN MINISTERS.

Kentucky Board of Aid for Presbyterian Pastors in the South.

LOUISVILLE, November 30.—The Presbyterians of this city have, with great unanimity, organized the Kentucky Board of Aid for Presbyterian Pastors in the South who are in destitute circumstances, resulting from the war. The Presbyterian Pastors of the city, in connection with the following officers, Wm. Garvin, President; L. L. Warren, Hamilton Pope, B. J. Avery, D. McMillan, Vice Presidents; James H. Huber, Secretary and Treasurer, will constitute the Board, and will receive and disburse the funds donated for this object. A meeting of the United Congregations of Presbyterians in Louisville will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church on the evening of the approaching Thanksgiving Day, at which time as an appropriate thank-offering for the restoration of peace, and as an earnest of good will to men, efforts will be made to give help and comfort to their suffering pastors and their wives and little ones. The board appeals to Presbyterians throughout the North and West for prompt co-operation in this christian work. "Whoso hath this world's good and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

Arrest of Stephens, Head Centre of the Fenians in Ireland.
NEW YORK, November 30.—In regard to the arrest of James Stephens, Head Centre of the Fenians at Dublin, the Liverpool *Courier* says the testimony on which he was arrested shows that Stephens was chief of the brotherhood in Ireland. He went under name of J. Powers, and was called Captain. He sent a letter to the Fenians at Clonmell, which was read before them. The person who carried the letter was a witness in court. Several documents found in the possession of Stephens were read. Some of these were in the handwriting of John O'Mahoney, Head Centre in America, and others in that of Stephens. They all related to Fenian movements, and those of O'Mahoney were identified by Herman Schofield, an informer sent out by the British Consul at New York to give evidence to the Government.

The French Evacuation of Chihuahua and Sinaloa.
WASHINGTON, November 30.—Additional official news has been received by the Mexican Minister, to the effect that not only the State of Chihuahua but that of Sinaloa was being evacuated by the French, who could no longer oppose the Republican insurrection. Abandoning Noria Cordea and Messilado, they were compelled to embark at Mazatlan, where only four hundred were left. This retreat had encouraged the patriots, who, under the command of Gen. Rutby, were getting ready to attack the city, thus putting an end to the French invasion of Sinaloa.

From San Francisco.
SAN FRANCISCO, November 30.—Sailed, the ship Emma C. Jones, for New Bedford, with 1,500 barrels whale oil, and 6,000 pounds of bone.

A battalion of California volunteers leave by the first steamer for Los Angeles, on their way to Arizona, where they are needed for the proposed campaign against the Camanche Indians.

The Provost Marshal has discontinued requiring passports from parties leaving this city for Mexico.

Arrival of the Steamer Philadelphia.
NEW YORK, November 30.—The steamer Philadelphia, from Aspinwall, has arrived. Her [illegible]

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Restoration of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

LATE REBELLIOUS STATES EXCLUDED.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The following proclamation has just been issued by the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, By the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 15th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases therein set forth was suspended throughout the United States; and, whereas, the reasons for that suspension may be regarded as having ceased in some of the States and Territories;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the suspension aforesaid, and all other proclamations and orders suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in the States and Territories of the United States, are revoked and annulled, except as to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this first day December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
[Signed] WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Latest from Rio Janeiro.
NEW YORK, November 30.—Rio Janeiro advices to October 24th, say it cannot be ascertained whether the Paraguayans are withdrawing or intending to hold their position. The main body of the allied army was on the march to Meracedes, and it was probable a considerable force would be congregated there. In the Rio Grande district the Brazilians had been reinforced, and amounted to eighteen thousand men, which would operate at Itapua, where a body of the enemy were posted. The Brazilian fleet is at present inactive, waiting for completion of the iron clads.

The United States war vessels Hartford, Juniata, Wasp and Susquehanna, were at Rio Janeiro.

Meeting of an Army Corps Association.
CINCINNATI, November 30.—The Twenty-Third Army Corps Association held a meeting to-night in commemoration of the battle of Franklin. General Strickland delivered an oration, and General Sherwood a historical poem. The Association adjourned to meet at Indianapolis this day next year.

The morning papers say, A. B. Coleman has sold the Burnett House to S. N. Pike for five hundred thousand dollars. This is the largest transfer of real estate ever made in this city.

Thanksgiving Day in Rhode Island.
PROVIDENCE, November 30.—A fire in Jones's block caused much damage by water in stores and offices.

Thanksgiving was observed in Rhode Island to-day. Most of the manufactories did not suspend, because of the near approach of the National Thanksgiving, but the places of trade in town were generally closed in the afternoon.

Advices from Havre mention the death of Thomas B. Ives, of this city, Lieutenant Commander in the navy.

Arrested on a Charge of Embezzlement.
NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A clerk of a prominent banking house on Wall street, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. The amount of defalcation thus far discovered is twenty thousand dollars.

A plot to liberate several persons now under arrest for forging claims against the United States, has been discovered.

Death of a Noble Sailor.
NEW YORK, November 30.—To-day some 2,500 men, employed in the Navy Yard, are to be discharged.

Wm. Conway, the sailor who refused to haul down the American flag at Pensacola, when ordered to do so, on the 12th of January last, died at the United States Naval hospital, this morning.

Death of Hon. Littleton Tazewell of Virginia.
RICHMOND, VA., November 30.—Hon. Littleton Tazewell, Commonwealth Attorney, died this morning, after a brief illness. Mr. T. was elected to a seat in the State Legislature in October, and last week he was elected Commonwealth Attorney, vice Marmaduke Johnson, resigned.

Movements of United States Vessels.
HALIFAX, November 30.—Late advices from St. Thomas have been received. The United States steamer Tuscarora arrived on the 10th, and sailed on the 20th instant. The United States steamers Vanderbilt and Powhatan, and the iron clad Monadnock arrived at St. Thomas on the 14th, and sailed on the 18th. The fleet is bound to the Pacific.

The Guerrilla Quantrell on a Pardon Seeking Mission.
CAIRO, November 30.—The guerrilla Quantrell arrived here to-day *en route* to Washington, seeking a pardon. [illegible] Washington.

Sale of Government Vessels at Brooklyn.
NEW YORK, November 30.—A sale of Government vessels took place at Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day. The bidding was spirited, and some of the vessels brought high prices. Twenty-three vessels were sold in all, at from $1,600 to $80,000 per vessel, amounting to $350,140 total.

Heavy Gale.
HALIFAX, November 30.—There has been a heavy easterly gale all day, with a driving rain.

The Colorado Election.
ST. LOUIS, November 30.—The *Democrat's* Lawrence, Kansas, dispatch says the returns from Southern Colorado insure the election of Gilpin for Governor, and Chilcott for Congress.

Steamer Atlanta Released from Quarantine.
NEW YORK, November 30.—The steamer Atlanta, so long detained at the quarantine, has arrived up at the city.

THE LATE PRESTON KING.

The Search for the Body Discontinued—Facts and Theories.

The Custom House authorities have suspended their search for the body of the late Collector King, in the harbor, and there is no more dragging in the river nor firing of cannon to bring the remains to the surface. All the places where it was supposed the body might be have been examined, and the recent floods—while they added to the difficulties of the search—at the same time, it is held, diminished the chances of finding the body. There is a general opinion that the weight of the shot Mr. King bought was just sufficient to keep the body below the surface, but that it would not prevent the remains from floating with the tide far away from the place at which the fatal plunge was taken, while the constant tendency would be towards deep water.

A few persons still think there is a possibility Mr. King is not dead, and it is reported that a lady has written to Washington endeavoring to prove that he is not only alive, but in a place of retirement from which, if he shall not be disturbed, he will come out at the proper time.

It is a noticeable fact that there is no positive evidence of any person who recognized Mr. King that he bought the shot, or went on the cars or ferry boat, or jumped overboard. The descriptions of the several individuals who have given their accounts of what they saw are exactly applicable to him, and correspond in all particulars. But the hat that was found on the ferry boat furnishes the best proof existing that Mr. King is really dead. The hat was fully identified by the persons who were in hourly communication with the collector, and by others; and having been repaired, it was shown to the hatter who did the work, and he at once remembered it. There can be no doubt whatever, it is unhesitatingly declared by persons who have the best means of judging, that the generally accepted opinion in regard to this subject is correct, even in the absence of any direct evidence other than that which has been explained.

A SINGULAR BLUNDER.—The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department recently made a blunder of such a stupid character that it is a wonder it was not discovered by some one of the many attaches in time to save the reputation of the establishment. The careless and off hand manner in which they do things in the Printing Bureau would ruin any job printing office in the United States in six months. Think, for instance, of them striking off, I don't know how many thousand dollars, but as much as they wanted at any rate, of ten-cent fractional notes, and then discovering, when the work was completed, that in the engraving of the plate the word "cents" had been omitted, and that the bill might mean ten mills, ten cents, ten dollars, or ten d—ns, just as might be agreed upon between the holders and the redeemer of it. It had 10's all over it, but the word "cents" didn't occur. The *faux pas* was not discovered until the greater part of the notes had been paid out of the Department. An attempt is now being made to call in the erroneous issue, but the work proceeds very slowly. The head of the Printing Bureau is Mr. Clark, about whom a Congressional Investigating Committee told so many naughty stories a year and a half ago. But there seems to have been some hidden virtue in him that made him invulnerable.

The *Times'* Washington special says: There will be seven contested seats in Congress. There is the case of Brooks vs. Dodge, in the Eighth New York District, on which a strong contest will be made. Mr. Brooks is the sitting member. In the Sixteenth Pennsylvania district there is a contest between W. H. Koontz, Republican, and A. H. Coffroth, Democrat. The probability is that the case will come up at once, and that Koontz will be given a seat and the case referred to the Committee on Elections. In the 21st Pennsylvania district Smith Fuller, Union, contests the certificate of John L. Dawson, Democrat. In the 13th Ohio district the seat of Columbus Delano, Union, is contested by Mr. Fallett, Democrat. In the 7th Indiana district the seat of D. W. Voorhees, Democrat, is contested by Col. H. D. Washburn, Union. In the 4th Missouri district the seat of Captain Kelso, Union, is contested by C. H. Boyd, Democrat. In the Fifth Michigan District the seat of Mr. Trowbridge, Union, is contested by Augustus C. Baldwin.

Mrs. Amelia Hagedorn Putney, the young wife of Benjamin Phinney, an old farmer and merchant of Rockport, Ohio, is now on preliminary trial at Cleveland, charged with poisoning her husband by means of strychnine. The deceased became acquainted with his wife at Albany, N. Y., through an intelligence office, he having applied for a wife. They were married in September, and lived together, apparently, happily until the 27th of October, when he died suddenly. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that his death was caused by strychnine, enough having been found in his stomach to kill three or four persons. Deceased was sixty years old, and the accused is about thirty.

A Havana dispatch of the 25th says: By the way of St. Thomas we have dates from Jamaica and Hayti to the 17th inst., by the steamer Carabelle. The ex-Emperor of Hayti, Soulouque, his Prime Minister, Solamah, and twenty-four others of his family and suite, are passengers by her en route for St. Thomas, having been expelled from Jamaica by the British Government. The insurrection is reported to be entirely suppressed. Paul Bogle, the leader, was 42 years of age. He, and many others, have been publicly executed, and there are still several more under arrest condemned to the same fate. From Hayti we learn, via Kingston, that Cape Haytien has been bombarded by two British war steamers. The city was reduced to ashes and the forts destroyed. The troops of Geffrard are in possession of what was the city. A large number of the rebels were killed and wounded. The city was the capital and stronghold of the rebellion. It is generally believed that the rebellion is at an end. Geffrard retains in tranquility the presidential chair. The British Consul, Mr. Bunch, the famous Bunch of Charleston blockade fame, has been appointed charge de affairs to the republics of Central America, to reside in Guatemala. He is to be succeeded by Mr. Lynge, from the Sandwich Islands.

CITY MATTERS.

PROMOTED.—Capt. F. E. Camp, Assistant Quartermaster at this post, has received two brevets—Major and Lieutenant Colonel,—for meritorious services in the field.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Jerry Rice was held to bail for trial yesterday by Alderman Strain, to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Henry Fairman.

ADOPTED.—The child, which was left on board the steamer Ontario, on Sunday last, by its mother, has been adopted by a worthy mechanic, who will furnish the little waife with a comfortable home.

PURE LARD OIL.—The attention of miners is directed to the card of F. Sellers & Co., who offer for sale a genuine article of pure lard oil, which burns free from smoke and without crusting the wick.

OIL FROM ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Mr. James Gillespie yesterday received two hundred and fifty-six barrels of oil from the Robinson well, at Parker's Landing, on the Allegheny river, in Armstrong county. This well continues to yield largely, and was a fortunate strike for the Philadelphia and Clarion companies.

FINED.—Eight persons were arrested yesterday by the "Emergency" police, for violation of the city ordinances in regard to driving vehicles closer together than fifteen feet. Light fines were imposed by the Mayor in each case, and a warning given them that the amount would be increased in case they were again arrested for a similar offense.

GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.—The efforts which have recently been made to revive the interest of our young men in the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association are meeting with the success which the importance of the project merits. The rooms of the Association, in Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, have been fitted up neatly and comfortably, and the apparatus placed in the best possible condition. The list of membership is swelling rapidly, and doubtless in a few weeks the institution will be in as flourishing a condition as it was before the war.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A little child of Mrs. Pangburn, of Elizabeth township, was burned to death a few days ago. Mrs. Pangburn had undressed the child, and placed upon it cotton clothes preparatory to putting it to bed. Being called down stairs, she left the child alone for a few moments, and upon her return discovered that it had approached the grate and set fire to its clothes. Medical aid was rendered, but the little sufferer died the next day.

FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.—Those desirous to know of the condition and prospects of the Freedmen, will have a good opportunity at the anniversary of our branch of the Commission, on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, at Lafayette Hall. The gentlemen who are to speak, are known over the whole country as able and eloquent advocates of the Freedmen. The connection they nearly all have with the National Commission, now so closely connected with the Bureau at Washington, gives them peculiar facilities for imparting information. Let them have a good turn out.

Important Decision.
A case of considerable interest has just been disposed of by the District Court. It was presented in the form of a stated case in which the School Directors of Plum township were plaintiffs, and John Ewer, was defendant. The facts of the case are as follows: John Ewer, citizen of said township, was drafted in July, 1863, under the act of Congress, paid the $300 commutation and was discharged from further liability. In 1864, a bounty tax under the provisions of the bounty act of Pennsylvania, was assessed and levied on him, amounting to $55 00, by the School Directors of said township, which he refused to pay, claiming that he was exempt under the exceptions in said bounty act, and hence this stated case. The point of law submitted to the Court for its decision was, whether he, having paid the commutation in 1863, was liable to pay a bounty tax under the provisions of said act.

Messrs. Moffitt and Cochran appeared for the School Directors, and B. G. Childs, Esq., for the defendant. After hearing the arguments of the counsel, the Court decided that the payment of commutation did not bring the defendant within the exceptions contained in the 4th section of said act, therefore he was liable to pay said tax, and ordered judgment to be entered in favor of the plaintiffs for $55 00, the amount of tax so assessed and levied on him, as a citizen of said township.

Fire at a Printing Establishment—A Young Girl Badly Burned.
Last evening about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the Printing office and Bindery of A. H. English & Co., No. 96 Fourth street. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen hurried to the scene, but it was with great difficulty that the flames were confined to the building. The fire originated in a back room, on the first floor, used for drying sheets after they had been printed. A young girl, named Maggie Ellis, who was the sole occupant of the room, lit the gas, and afterwards threw the lighted paper from her. Unfortunately it came in contact with the sheets which were hanging around, and in a few moments the room was one sheet of flame. Miss Ellis was so much frightened at the result of her inadvertance, that she fainted and fell upon the floor, and was badly burned before she was discovered by the firemen. She was carried into the office of Mr. McMaster's livery stable, and Dr. A. C. Murdoch sent for, who found that she had been severely burned on the face, arms and body. The doctor dressed the poor girl's wounds, after which she was removed in a carriage to her home on Duncan street, in Minersville.

The loss sustained by English & Co. has not yet been estimated. A large quantity of water was thrown into the building, flooding the first floor, which is occupied as a press room, to the depth of three or four inches. The firm has an insurance of $16,000, on the building and stock, divided among the following offices, of which Messrs. A. A. Carrier & Brother are agents: Etna, of Hartford, Conn., $5,000; Putnam, do., $2,500; Charter Oak, do., $3,000; Thames, Norwich, $2,500; Harmony, New York, $3,000.

The "Browning Association" Entertainment.
The "Browning Association," of the Pittsburgh Female College, entertained an immense audience last evening in the commodious and elegant chapel of the college building, which is most eligibly located on Hancock, near Penn street, adjoining Christ's M. E. Church. The rain and wind conspired to limit the attendance, but utterly failed, for at an early hour the spacious room was filled with the *elite* of this community. The Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President of the college, presided on the occasion, assisted by Miss Amelia Scull, M. E. L., teacher of the higher branches of study. Professor Henry Rohback, the principal of the musical department, directed the vocal and instrumental part of the exercises like a true *artiste*. The programme was performed in the best possible spirit, and was most heartily appreciated by those present, who could not refrain from testifying to it by their hearty *encores*. The following was the programme:

Music, Grand Polka, Miss Lizzie D. McCay; Song, "Not for Gold or Precious Stones," Miss Maggie Graves; Select Reading, "The Changed Cross," Miss Mary Shaw; Music, "Charge of the Hussars," Miss Allie Gray; Essay, "The Miller of Mansfield," Miss Carrie Mathiat; Music, "Lily of the Valley," Miss Carrie Crawford; "The Gleaner," Part I., read by Miss Lizzie Smith; Song, "Sounds so Joyful," Miss Emma Sawyer; Essay, "Stray Leaves from the Diary of the Man in the Moon," Miss Mary P. Pumphry; Music, "Caprice Hongrois," Miss Linda H. Duffey; Poem, "Climbing Hills," Miss Rachel Henderson; Song, "Italian Aria," Miss Lina Seriba; "The Gleaner," Part II., read by Miss Maria Rhinehardt.

The "Grand Polka" was executed by Miss McCay with unaffected skill, delicacy and grace. The charming ballad "Not for Gold or Precious Stones," afforded Miss Graves an excellent opportunity to exhibit her meritorious qualities of voice and execution. To Miss Shaw, however, we must award the highest meed of praise. Her effort was the gem of the evening. Her selected composition, "The Changed Cross," is a beautiful piece, possessing decided literary merit, and proves the admirable quality of her tastes; besides, it was read with excellent intonation and manifest feeling, and secured to the lady the unqualified endorsement of all present, that her ability is of a very high order.

Miss Gray's rendition of "The charge of the Hussars" was a perfect performance, strikingly characterized by continuity. An essay, entitled "The Miller of Mansfield," read by Miss Mathiat, received, as it well deserved, the unanimous praise of the audience. The "Lily of the Valley," an exquisite mazourka, was executed by Miss Crawford, in a brilliant manner—indeed it seemed to be one of those faultless performances we sometimes witness which show what practice and application will do. To say that Miss Sawyer's vocal effort, in "Sound So joyful," was exquisitely sweet, does not comprehend the full measure of praise it deserves. Her voice is remarkably pure and flexible, possessing smoothness and delicacy, and her intonation clear and finished. Miss Pumphrey's essay "Stray leaves from the Man in the Moon," was a very meritorious production, and decidedly original in its conception. Her reading was natural and in every respect admirable. Miss Duffey's performance on the piano, *Caprice Hongrois*, was a gem. So far as mechanical execution is concerned, there is apparently no possible turn which musical notes are capable of undergoing that are impossible for her to illustrate on that instrument. "Climbing Hills," a poem by Miss Henderson, was delivered with touching pathos. Her production, as a literary effort, was entirely successful, and proves that the lady possesses a decided talent in that direction. Miss Seriba's rendition of an *aria* from the Italian, was a fine effort, possessing voice, execution and soul that we had not anticipated. The reading of the "Gleaner," by the Misses Smith and Rhinehart, was both pleasing and entertaining.

President Pershing is deserving of the thanks of our community for the successful efforts he has made in giving us one of the finest female colleges in the Union. His experience and highly cultivated mind, and the assistance he secures from a spirited corps of professors, each one a master in their several departments, has all combined, not only to place the Pittsburgh Female College, where it rightfully belongs, foremost among institutions of its character in this country, but also, to elevate and ennoble, more and more, the acquisition of knowledge. The Browning Association is composed of the more advanced pupils, has been organized on a permanent basis, and is doing much to develope the powers and improve the tastes of the pupil. The entertainment was a grand success in every particular, and we trust it will shortly be [illegible]

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,)...................$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.......................1 50
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING DAY.—Right Rev. Bishop Domenec has issued the following to the clergy of this diocese:

"Whereas, the President of the United States, and his Excellency, the Governor of our Commonwealth, have appointed Thursday, the 7th of December, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving for the many blessings which Almighty God has bestowed upon us; therefore, we do hereby direct that on that day the clergy add at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass the Prayer, or Collect, *pro quacumque necessitate*.
"M. DOMENEC,
Bishop of Pittsburgh."

LARCENY.—A colored woman named Mary Butler had a hearing before Alderman Taylor yesterday, charged, on oath of Wm. Edwards, with the larceny of a pocket-book containing four dollars in money. Mary succeeded, however, in proving her innocence of the charge, when the Alderman dismissed the case.

Our Progress.
In these days, when our city is progressing beyond measure, and her manufacturing, industrial and commercial interests increasing with giant-like strides, it is gratifying to notice that our citizens, though engrossed so deeply in business pursuits, are not unmindful of the claims of art. All or nearly all the arts have their votaries and admirers in our midst; and of painting, we can point with pride to the productions of our sons and daughters, and boast several private galleries containing many a noble canvass. In music, however, has the greatest progress been made, not only in appreciation but in actual proficiency. Time was, when the "Battle of Prague" and "Fall of Paris," were considered extraordinary feats of piano playing, and the little tinkling pianos of Clementi & Co., and Loud & Bro., satisfied the most critical ear. These days, however, are among the "things that were." We have now in our city amateur performers who can interpret the masterly productions of Thalberg, De Meyer, Jaell, Gottschalk, &c., in a manner to command the admiration of any professor or connoisseur, and the noble toned "Chickerings" finding their way into almost every house of taste and refinement. Much of this change in our midst is to be attributed to the efforts and patient perseverance of our numerous and excellent teachers. One institution and one name stand prominently above the rest. Need we say we mean the "Female College" and Prof. Henry Rohbock. These names seem as inseparably connected with one another as that of Mendelssohn with the Musical Conservatoire of Leipzig, or Agassiz with Harvard College. Commencing eight years ago at the College with a class of twelve scholars, Prof. Rohbock determined to make the musical department *first class*, and put his will and energy to the task to accomplish this result. The present class of over two hundred scholars attests the complete success of his labors. Sending out, term after term, young ladies proficient in music, who can calculate the amount of influence the Professor has exerted in elevating the musical taste of our community. We owe him our thanks, and we should almost look up to him as our musical father. Under his guidance the musical department of the College still keeps on its "march of improvement," and the President and Trustees ably aid him in his efforts, by adding new practising rooms and new pianos, as the increase in the class demands it. The concert last night, in the chapel of the college, was a perfect success, and showed fully the admirable instruction each young lady had received. Commending the College to the attention of our public, and hoping it may long continue to grow and prosper, is the sincere wish of AN OBSERVER.

Public Amusements.
MASONIC HALL was filled to overflowing last night by a fashionable and intelligent audience, such as the great showman always attracts, to listen to Artemus Ward's cheerful talk concerning his tour to the Pacific and stay among the Mormons. "Quite a length of time has elapsed" since the venerable citizen of Baldinsville last appeared in our city, yet the relentless hand of Time seems to have touched him but gently, if at all. He still contrives to keep his hearers in good spirits by his quaint humor, expressed in a common sense and kindly way, and if his orthography is bad, his pronunciation is all that the most fastidious could desire. His farewell appearance in Pittsburgh, previous to his departure for Europe, will be made this evening, at Masonic Hall.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, the accomplished Irish and Yankee comedians, will take a farewell benefit this evening, and an attractive programme is presented for the occasion. They have delighted crowded audiences during their stay, and will not be forgotten on the eve of their departure.

NEW STAR AT THE THEATRE.—Signora Jovetta, a distinguished premier danseuse, will make her first appearance in this city this evening, at the theatre. She is said to be a skillful artiste, and will be assisted by Prof. G. W. Smith, maitre de ballet. "The streets of New York" will also be performed, with the original excellent cast, at this house.

Next week, the favorite young actress from the East, Miss Kate Reignolds, will make her *debut* at the theatre.

ARRIVED.—Miss Blanche De Bar, who has just completed a very successful engagement at the Indianapolis theatre, arrived in the city yesterday. She will make her first appearance at the Opera House on Monday evening.

ARTEMUS WARD IN THE OIL REGIONS.—The total receipts of Artemus Ward's five lectures in the oil regions—at Corry, Titusville, Meadville, and Oil City—were $2,800.

MARRIED:

VANCE—LIPPINCOTT—On Thursday, November 30th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. S. Dickerson, HARRY H. VANCE to SALLIE, second daughter of Col. Joseph Lippincott, both of Pittsburgh. No cards.
(Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.)

SNOWDEN—WALLACE—On Thursday evening, November 30th, 1865, by the Rev. Jos. Kerr, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. JOHN M. SNOWDEN to Miss ELLA C. WALLACE.

McMASTER—THOMPSON—On Thursday November 30th, 1865, by the Rev. Thomas Sproul, D. D., of Allegheny city, GILBERT M. McMASTER, Esq., to Miss MARGARET THOMPSON.

DIED:

GRAHAM—On Wednesday morning, November 29th, at 4 o'clock, JAMES GRAHAM, (of the firm of Graham & Thomas,) aged 73 years.

Funeral from his late residence, on Bagaley's Lane, Allegheny, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on FRIDAY, December 1st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A good sober industrious man, well recommended. Inquire at the Opera House. dec1

WANTED—CUSTOMERS.

WANTED—Customers for Boots and Shoes at Concert Hall Shoe Store, 60 Fifth street. dec1

ANOTHER OPENING AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.
59 Market Street.
SILKS.
Plain, figured and striped.
SILKS,
Black, all widths.
MERINOS.
All colors, at $1 00 and upwards.
POPLINS.
Plain and plaid, all colors.
SHAWLS.
Cashmere, long, at reduced prices. Wool, long, reduced greatly.
Prints.
At 18¾ cents formerly 31 cents, and at 25, formerly 37½. Yard wide ditto 31, formerly 50.
DELAINES,
At 25, formerly 35. At 31, formerly 40.
Silks,
Moire Antique, all colors.
Velvets,
All widths.
REPPS.
All colors, very cheap.
Lustres,
Very cheap, all kinds.
Cloaks and Cloaking,
Of all kinds and styles, greatly reduced.
MUSLINS.
At 18¾ cents, formerly 31. At 25 cents, formerly 40. At 31 cents, formerly 50.
FLANNELS.
Twilled at 37½ cents. Plain 31. Heavy barred 62.
Everything Cheap in Proportion.
Country Merchants
Will save money by examining our stock before buying. no25

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

FOR 1866.

The Size and Standing of the Commercial.

The COMMERCIAL is the largest paper in the State, having been twice enlarged within the last eighteen months. No paper in the State gives so much, and there are few in the country that give an equal amount of reading matter. In this respect, and for its general character and tone, it ranks among the leading journals of the country.

OUR PUBLISHING FACILITIES.

Determined to spare neither labor nor expense, our publishing facilities have been increased within the last few months, at an outlay of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, placing us for some time to come beyond the reach of competition.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

Although but just entering on its third year, the COMMERCIAL has already an unequalled circulation and influence throughout a wide and constantly extending district of country, embracing Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, while throughout all the West, and in the Eastern cities, its circulation is by no means inconsiderable and rapidly growing.

Character and Aims of the Commercial

Not strictly partizan, nor devoted to any peculiar ideas, the COMMERCIAL goes before the public on its merits, asking only just so much favor and patronage as it deserves, and its success can be said to be little less than extraordinary. Although in the future, as in the past, the COMMERCIAL will, in a special manner, be devoted to the interests of Pittsburgh, it will continue to be a Pennsylvania and Union paper, promoting the interests of labor, intelligence, and public and private virtue with whatever influence it can command or power it can exert. Rising above mere party aims and influences, chained to no one idea, the organ of no sect or party, but believing in Freedom and Progress, and devoted only to truth, the COMMERCIAL will treat all public questions and express its views of public men in an independent and liberal spirit. To the present National Administration and the Union cause it will give a hearty though not servile support.

The Latest News.

Few journals in the country spend so much money in obtaining the latest and most reliable intelligence, as the COMMERCIAL. In the single item of telegraphing alone it paid during the last year on an average about ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A MONTH—or more in one month, probably, than was paid by any other Pittsburgh paper for the entire year.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

We have also at the principal seats of interest, special correspondents, keeping a watchful eye on whatever is of interest or value to the public. No paper in the State has so large a corps of correspondents, and it gives us pleasure to be able to say that we are continually adding to the number writers of experience and ability.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

By common consent, the COMMERCIAL is the standard journal of the country with Petroleum dealers and operators everywhere. In this respect it has no competitor, and the facilities for obtaining this kind of information we are constantly extending.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Through a Special Dispatch Bureau, maintained at a large expense, our Washington reports are as full and reliable as any, and are in no respect excelled by those of even the Metropolitan press. At this hour of great questions, these facilities are necessary to supply the demand of the public for news from the National Capitol.

MARKET REPORTS.

The Daily Reports of the COMMERCIAL of the Pittsburgh, all the leading Domestic and the Foreign Markets, are prepared by competent and experienced Reporters, and their wide spread popularity attest their value. The amount of matter in this Department of the COMMERCIAL alone, frequently exceeds the entire reading pages of some of our cotemporaries.

The Financial Department.

This Department is in the hands of a gentleman of experience and acknowledged ability, and his reports have at all times a special value.

The Local Department.

This Department of the COMMERCIAL is not excelled. To test the truth of this, take the local page of any of our neighbors, cut from it all that is not strictly local—letters from abroad and essays on abstract subjects, such as we classify properly on other pages, and exclude what no respectable paper should print—and then compare the remainder with our local page, which does not belie its name.

EDITORIAL AND GENERAL NEWS

With a corps of writers of acknowledged ability and experience, these departments of the COMMERCIAL compare favorably with the leading journals of the country—and we have only to say that nothing will be omitted that is necessary to maintain for our paper in these and all other respects this standing.

In short, in every department, and as a whole, the COMMERCIAL is a

Sound, Comprehensive and Reliable Newspaper.

Whatever is offensive to a cultivated moral taste is scrupulously excluded from its columns, and our constant aim is to publish nothing that does not serve some valuable purpose. A peculiar feature of the COMMERCIAL is

"THE PULPIT,"

in which Department is given, every Saturday, a sermon furnished expressly for it.

The reading specially prepared under the head of

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Constitutes another peculiar feature of great value.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL

Is published at the following rates:

ONE YEAR	$10 00
HALF YEAR	5 00
QUARTER YEAR	2 50
PER WEEK, BY CARRIER	25

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

The weekly issue of the COMMERCIAL is not surpassed either in the amount or kind of matter given. It is made up expressly for the country reader,—it is filled with choice reading, the news, the market reports, general intelligence, Poetry, besides

A SERMON EVERY WEEK.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty	1 50

To the getter-up of a Club the paper will be sent gratis.

Address

COMMERCIAL,
No. 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Meadville Daily Republican.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL appeared in an enlarged form yesterday, and is now the largest paper in the State. The COMMERCIAL has few equals and no superior as a daily newspaper, and its appearance is an honor to Pittsburgh and to our State.

[From the Beaver Argus.]

The Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL comes to us this week considerably enlarged and much improved in appearance. It is the best daily paper ever published in Pittsburgh, and merits the success it has achieved.

[From the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEWSPAPER ENLARGEMENT.—Our neighbor of the COMMERCIAL, according to previous promise, appears in an enlarged form, and looks remarkably well. We wish it, of course success. The *Gazette*, not to be outdone by the "new comer"—which seeks to push that venerable paper from its stool—promises also, to enlarge its ample proportions at an early day.

The COMMERCIAL before, was "big enough of its age," but being of the Shanghae species, it is of rapid growth. May we take the liberty of giving expression to the hope that it will not, like some who suddenly ever prosperous, grow too big "for its breeches," and cut its "poor acquaintances." As regards the *Gazette*, it and the *Post* have stuck too long together to be estranged except by an earthquake.

[From the Erie Dispatch.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us to-day enlarged to regular bed-blanket size. The COMMERCIAL is a good paper and we are glad to see it spreading itself.

[From the Presb. Banner, Pittsburgh.]

THE COMMERCIAL.—The COMMERCIAL of this city made its appearance last Monday morning enlarged to the extent of four additional columns, and a corresponding increase in length. We congratulate our neighbor on this indication of prosperity, and this reward of enterprise.

[From the United Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—This paper comes to us greatly enlarged and much improved in its appearance, being now the largest paper published in Pennsylvania. We always regarded the COMMERCIAL as among our ablest and best conducted journals; and now that it commences a new era in its history, we feel confident, that with a continuance of that marked ability in its editorial and business management which has characterized it in the past, it cannot fail to become one of the foremost papers, not only in our own State, but in the country. We hope it may prove a great pecuniary success to those interested.

[From the Greensburg Herald.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL came to us on Monday, a greatly enlarged and still much improved sheet. It has for a year stood among the first Dailies of the State, and now it is clearly the largest daily paper in Pennsylvania, and is ably conducted. Its subscription price is $10 a year. Single copies 5 cents from news dealers. The COMMERCIAL is outstripping far its older neighbor, the *Gazette*.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us greatly enlarged. It is now one of the largest and ablest papers in the West, and well worthy the prosperity which it seems to have attained.

[From the Columbus, O., Journal.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL commenced the week in new dress, somewhat enlarged and improved in general appearance. The COMMERCIAL was before an excellent paper, and of course is better now.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has been enlarged and otherwise improved, the additions to its size being equal to ten columns of matter. The COMMERCIAL from its origin, has been a sterling advocate of the right and a fearless defender of Republican principles. We congratulate its proprietors on its improved appearance as well as for the evidence of their prosperity.

[From the Brownsville Clipper.]

LARGEST DAILY IN THE STATE.—The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL appeared on Monday morning last in a greatly enlarged form, having received an addition of ten columns of reading matter, and being now the largest, as well as among the best printed and best edited dailies, published in Pennsylvania. This fact proves two things: first, the energy, industry and ability of its conductors, and secondly, the due appreciation of these qualities by the public as evinced by its immense list of subscribers and its vast amount of advertising patronage. We almost regret its enlargement, on account of the additional draft upon our time in going through with its ample and interesting columns, which we are quite sure to do if we begin. We hope the publishers will continue to confine their enterprise to its present limits, as, should they enlarge again, we should be under the necessity of dropping it from our exchange list, which we don't want to do.

[From the Indiana (Pa.) Messenger.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL came to us on Monday last in an enlarged form and otherwise improved. The COMMERCIAL is now the largest daily paper in the State, and as a newspaper cannot be excelled. Persons who desire to keep "posted" in the current events of the day should not be without it.

[From the Indiana, Pa., Register.]

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh; C. D. Brigham, Editor. Daily, $10 a year.

This valuable paper has just been enlarged, and is now one of the largest in the country. As a newspaper it is unexcelled. It is a staunch Republican sheet, and well worth the price.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—This journal comes to us enlarged by an addition equal to ten columns, which has been made necessary to enable it to do justice to its readers and [illegible] advertising [illegible].

[From Harrisburg Journal.]

[illegible]

[From the Tuscarawas, O., Chronicle.]

The PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, of last Monday, made its appearance much enlarged. It is one of the largest and most ably conducted dailies in the West.

[From the Wellsville, O., Union.]

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—This enterprising paper has again been enlarged, adding to its size matter equal to ten columns. It has long ranked as the best paper in Western Pennsylvania. It now takes its place as the largest and best journal in the State. The Birmingham of America takes the lead in the Keystone State in newspaper enterprise as well as in iron. The COMMERCIAL commends itself favorably to the people of this section over the best in our own State, in this, that while we do not receive the Cleveland papers until noon, and the Columbus and Cincinnati papers in the evening, the COMMERCIAL is here in the morning—a material advantage to newspaper readers.

[From the Waynesburg Republican.]

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—This excellent daily has been greatly enlarged and improved. It is one of the handsomest as well as one of the best papers in the Union. Every person in this section of the State who desires a daily paper should take the COMMERCIAL. For our part, we could not get along without it.

[From the Indiana Democrat.]

That elegant news journal, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, has been enlarged again, and otherwise improved. The COMMERCIAL is one of the best papers published in the country, and its publishers seem determined to keep it ahead of all competitors in the "Smoky City." Independent of its politics the COMMERCIAL is an admirable paper, and worthy of the extensive patronage bestowed upon it.

[From the Mahoning (Ohio) Register.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us in an enlarged form, and is now the largest and best printed daily on our exchange list. It is an enterprising journal, gives all the current news in the most readable and attractive shape, has very full and reliable market reports, and is ably edited in all departments. It is reaping what it merits, abundant success.

[From the Salem (Ohio) Republican.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has made its appearance in new dress and greatly enlarged. It is now the leading daily in Western Pennsylvania, and its columns exhibit a news enterprise decidedly in advance of any other paper published in Pittsburgh. We have on several occasions heretofore had cause to commend the COMMERCIAL, and now more than ever. It is a live paper, and worthy of patronage, and will receive it.

[From the Kittanning Free Press.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—This ably edited and valuable daily journal has commenced "a new era" in its existence. It is enlarged in size to ten columns and otherwise improved. We heartily congratulate its proprietors on their prosperous condition and wish them abundant success in the future.

[From the Kittanning Democrat.]

NEW DRESS.—The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us this week considerably enlarged and improved in appearance in every respect. The addition amounts to about ten columns of reading matter, making this one of our largest sized dailies. But it is not in size alone that improvement has been made. The new heading is very becoming, and the general neatness and readableness of the paper is an attraction to those who desire a good-looking daily newspaper, while the early and reliable news contained in its columns commend it to all who are engaged in business. The progress of the COMMERCIAL in popular favor in this vicinity is really astonishing, but yet when we examine its columns, teeming with the latest news from all sources and upon all subjects, our wonder at its popularity ceases. Enterprise and energy have built up the COMMERCIAL until it is now one of our first dailies. We congratulate the managers upon their success, and upon the improved appearance of the COMMERCIAL.

[From the Conneautville (Pa.) Courier.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL appeared in an enlarged form Monday, and is now the largest paper in the State. The COMMERCIAL has few equals and no superior as a daily newspaper, and its appearance and excellence is an honor to Pittsburgh and to the State.

[From the Venango (Pa.) Spectator.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us enlarged and otherwise improved. It is now the largest daily in the western part of the State, and ranks among the best for general news and market reports.

[From the Pithole Daily Record.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us in a greatly enlarged form. It is one of the best papers in the country, and the largest now published in the state, it claims. Success to it.

[From the Raftsman's Journal, Clearfield, Pa.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—The COMMERCIAL comes to us this week much enlarged, and otherwise improved in appearance. Eighteen months ago, the COMMERCIAL was printed on a sheet but little larger than the *Journal*, but its increasing popularity and extensive advertising patronage soon made its enlargement necessary, and accordingly some six columns were added to its dimensions. This increase in size and usefulness seems to have been appreciated by the public, and the COMMERCIAL continued to increase in favor, and now the proprietors have been compelled to add some ten additional columns to its pages, in order to accommodate its patrons and is now the largest daily paper in the state. The COMMERCIAL is one of the ablest conducted papers in Pennsylvania, and, although devoted especially to the interests of Pittsburgh, yet it contains all the latest news, is a sound Union paper and a warm supporter of the present National Administration. We would commend the COMMERCIAL to all persons who desire a first-class daily newspaper.

[From the Sharon (Pa.) Herald.]

ENLARGEMENT.—The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL came to us on Monday morning, enlarged and improved, and is now the largest daily journal published in the State, and we believe will be pronounced the *best*.

[From the Louisville Daily Press.]

The PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL has been enlarged to a size larger than the Cincinnati *Gazette* or St. Louis *Democrat*. There could be no better evidence of the general prosperity than is presented in the improvement of Western journalism. The COMMERCIAL is among our most valued exchanges.

[From the Tuscarawas (O.) Advocate.]

The PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL appeared on last Monday in a new dress and much enlarged. It is now the largest daily in the State of Pennsylvania.

[From the Buffalo Daily Express.]

The PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL enlarged its dimensions on Monday, adding the amount of ten columns to its space. The COMMERCIAL we regard as one of the best papers in the country. It affords us sincere pleasure to witness such an evidence of its deserved prosperity.

[From the Sandusky (O.) Daily Register.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—The PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, one of the best of our exchanges, and the most enterprising paper of that city, has been greatly enlarged. It is now, we believe, the largest paper in the State of Pennsylvania, as well as one of the liveliest. Persons desirous of a first class paper from Pittsburgh cannot do better than to patronize the COMMERCIAL. Its commercial department is large and complete, and its news and other departments are always up with the times.

[From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.]

DAILY COMMERCIAL.—This city daily has been enlarged, and is now a fine specimen of a daily paper. It seems to be driven by energy and go aheadativeness.

[From the Newark (O.) American.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—This valuable paper has been enlarged by an addition to its size, equal to ten columns of matter. The COMMERCIAL is now one of the largest papers published East or West. It is under able management, and is one of the leading institutions of the Iron City.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL enlarged its dimensions on Monday adding the amount of ten columns to its space. The COMMERCIAL we regard as one of the best papers in the country. It affords us sincere pleasure to witness such an evidence of its deserved prosperity.

[From the Oil City Monitor.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—On Monday last, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL came to the public in a new dress, and in the meantime has been enlarged by an addition equaling ten columns. It now contains, we believe, more reading matter than any daily published in Western Pennsylvania; and as it is recognized everywhere as a live, able paper, this enlargement will greatly increase the favor with which it has heretofore been met by the public.

[From the Mercer Dispatch.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—We received the Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL this week enlarged and greatly improved. It is now the cheapest, largest, and best paper published in Pittsburgh. It contains thirty-six columns of reading, embracing all the current intelligence, reading for the family, complete market reports, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, one of the liveliest newspapers of the country, has been compelled, by press of advertising, to enlarge its size.

[From the Blairsville New Era.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has been materially enlarged, and is now the largest daily paper in the State. The general appearance of that paper always was excellent, and the doctrine promulgated sound throughout. We do not think we are exaggerating when we say the best daily paper published in the State is the above named.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

Our ever welcome, bright friend of the dingy city, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, although enlarged in size, is as full of good common sense as ever, and maintains its position as one of the ablest commercial papers in the whole country.

[From the Cincinnati Journal of Commerce.]

The Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL has just made its appearance greatly enlarged and improved. It is one of the best papers published, and we are glad to note its success.

[From the Parkersburg (West Va.) Times.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us much enlarged. It is one of the best commercial papers in the West, if not the best.

[From the Washington (Pa.) Reporter and Tribune.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL made its appearance on Monday week in an enlarged form, the addition being equivalent to ten columns of reading matter. The COMMERCIAL has found it necessary to make this enlargement owing to the pressure of advertising, &c., upon its columns. It has displayed far more enterprize than any journal ever published in the Smoky City, and now ranks among the leading papers of the West.

[From the Ebensburg (Pa.) Alleghenian.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—This paper last week came out in a considerably enlarged form, and otherwise greatly improved. It is now the largest daily in the State, and one of the ablest and best conducted. We are glad to note this evidence of its increasing prosperity and popularity, and hope the future may deal kindly with it as the past. We cordially commend it to all who may desire to subscribe for a first-class daily.

[From the Franklin Repository.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has again been enlarged, and now ranks with the largest class of our dailies. It is conducted with marked vigor and ability, and well deserves its liberal patronage.

[Dunkard Creek Correspondence of Painesville (O.) Telegraph.]

We have a daily mail, and the greatest feature of that mail is in bringing the Daily Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, which is "grabbed" for as greedily as are letters from home—especially when the letters fail to come. The COMMERCIAL is the leading paper of Pittsburgh, and circulates extensively here, and almost exclusively. It is *reliable*, as well as *readable*, and devotes a vast amount of labor upon its columns.

[From the Brookville, (Penna.,) Republican.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—The COMMERCIAL comes to us considerably enlarged and improved. It has also donned a very neat new heading, and is now one of the best looking dailies in the State, as well as one of the most useful and best edited ones. The enlargement has added about ten additional columns. The COMMERCIAL has been the favorite daily paper in this vicinity ever since it was started, and the vast improvement it has undergone will be a new passport to public favor. It contains all the latest news, and is, as it always has been, a strong Union journal, and ardent supporter of the National Administration. We would recommend the COMMERCIAL to all who wish to subscribe for a first class daily newspaper.

[From the Western Reserve, (Ohio,) Chronicle.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us considerably enlarged. It is the best daily in the Smoky City.

[From the Morgantown Post.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL enlarged its dimensions on last Monday week, adding the amount of ten columns to its space. The COMMERCIAL we regard as one of the best papers in the country. It affords us sincere pleasure to witness such an evidence of its deserved prosperity.

[From the Pittsburgh Family Treasure for December.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is enlarged by the addition of four columns, and the increasing of the length of the sheet. The COMMERCIAL is conducted with great ability, and is the zealous and active friend of good morals. It also notices the interests of religion with great favor.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

TUSCARAWAS, O., September 18, 1865.

* * * I understand each number of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will contain an original sermon, prepared by a minister of the Gospel in Pittsburgh or vicinity, and it is this inducement, in a great measure, that brings you my $1 50. H. T. B.

BRUSH VALLEY, PA., November 25.

* * * I can't close this without remarking that the COMMERCIAL is all that a man can desire in a newspaper. It comes nearer my idea of what a newspaper should be than those of almost any city I know of. The market reports are worth the subscription for a year. J. B. S.

SALEM, Clarion Co., Pa., November 21.

* * * I read your paper the last year. Gentlemen, I am confident that it gave me full satisfaction in every particular. E. W.

GREENSBURG, November 20.

* * * Yours was the first attempt at making a first class daily paper in the Western part of the State, and I am pleased to know it has been successful. You have also been the means of infusing some vitality in your cotemporaries, for which their readers should be thankful to you. C. W.

BURGETTSTOWN, PA., October 23.

* * * I have profited by my subscription to WEEKLY COMMERCIAL nearly one hundred fold. In one issue the wool market contained therein enabled me to save upwards of $100. I would not be without your paper. J. S. G.

SALEM, O., October 29.

* * * I am entirely satisfied with the advertising qualities of the COMMERCIAL. My card published in your paper brought me a great number of letters. D. S.

OIL CITY, October 28.

* * * The popularity of the COMMERCIAL in the Venango oil region is unrivalled and increasing. Its entire reliability in all departments, particularly the market reports, make it a consideration with all classes. D. M.

GEN. SCOTT is very infirm and gouty, and moves with a shambling and painful air. A correspondent thus describes him on Broadway: "While crossing the street to reach the hotel, crowded Broadway paid him a singular and handsome tribute. The drivers of the omnibuses, wagons, carriages, &c., which at all hours block up Broadway, as if simultaneously inspired with the same feeling of respect for the old hero, stopped in their wild race, and a wide margin of street between the line of coaches was left open for him to cross in, while the usually noisy drivers kept respectful silence. The General [illegible]

FINANCIERING AND FIGHTING.

In the beginning of the war, and for some time in its progress, the country abounded with Generals and strategists. They were found at the fireside and the street corner. They were heard on the stump and in the newspaper. They planned infallible campaigns, and fought victorious battles; they demonstrated the utter incapacity of Generals in the field; they found that the rebellion could be crushed in three months, and they stoutly declared that the rebels could never be conquered; that it was the easiest thing in the world to put down the rebellion; and that the putting down of the rebellion by war was an absolute and hopeless failure.

We have much of the same sort of wisdom now in the volunteer service for paying the national debt contracted in the war. Committees of ways and means are abundant. Plans are proposed; schemes, projects, calculations, feasibilities, impossibilities are gravely suggested. It can be paid quickly, and it can't be paid at all, are the extreme stakes that show the boundaries of opinion on the subject.

We have no doubt that the debt will be paid, as we never doubted that the rebellion would be suppressed. The opposite statements, it is most likely, proceed from the same sources whence issued the declarations that the rebellion could not be put down. Most of the projects, well intended we have no doubt, that are proposed for paying the debt are inadequate or impracticable. There is a difference among financiers as there was among strategists. The payment of so large a debt requires time. It requires the best ability to form plans and to devise ways, and it requires thrift and industry, backed by tireless loyalty to furnish the means. The wisdom of the Government must be employed on methods of raising revenue. Patient and cheerful compliance with just requisitions on the part of the people, is their proper response. As they met the call nobly for the means of carrying on the war for the Union, they will do likewise for the extinguishment of the debt that the rebellion has occasioned. But it cannot be done in a hurry. Let us do our part. Let the next generation do its part. The debt will be paid, as surely as the rebellion has been put down. The financial resources of the country are as abundant as its military resources were. Disloyal alarmists and grumblers cannot hinder the desired result in this case any more than they could in that. The draft on our pockets will be far less severe than was the draft on our persons.

THE COMMERCIAL.

We believe in advertising; because we do, we have devoted considerable space to-day to advertising the COMMERCIAL,—rather we have let the COMMERCIAL advertise itself. We have backed up our Prospectus with quotations from the Press, taking, principally, local journals within the district where the COMMERCIAL goes most extensively.

If the advertising public will take a map, and, in connection with the flattering things said of us, trace the circle described by the quotations, it will not have much difficulty in determining the value of the COMMERCIAL *as an advertising medium.*

We could fill still other columns with notices of the COMMERCIAL, all of them of the most flattering description, from all parts of the country, by the leading as well as the local press,—but even *our* space would not suffice, to give all; and so we have confined ourselves to our more immediate neighbors.

The commendation which the COMMERCIAL has received is not confined to the Press. Flattering as are the notices of our brethren of the Press, we prize, if possible, more highly the commendation contained in private letters, generally written on business, and in almost every instance by those with whom we have no other acquaintance than that which is incidental to our position as Editor. From hundreds of such letters we have selected at random only a few from which brief quotations are given. Columns might be filled with similar extracts. But we think what we have given will afford the public some idea in what estimation the COMMERCIAL is held at home and abroad.

THOSE HIGH DIVIDENDS.

We lately gave in the COMMERCIAL, as an item of news, the extraordinary dividends made by an eastern cotton goods manufactory. It was an interesting fact. The announcement and especially the receipt of such dividends must be highly gratifying to stockholders. But the general public have a mite of interest in the business also, and we revert to the facts of the case for the purpose of making some observation on this aspect of them.

It appears that the dividends of profits for four years last past, amounted to 165 per cent., being on the average 41¼ per cent. yearly. The capital of the company is $250,000. The annual profits then amount to $103,750. This is a large gain. We should judge, from the usual profits of mercantile business and from the declared dividends of banks, that a profit of ten per centum clear was a tolerably fair return year after year for capital. But allowing more than double that sum in this case—putting it at twenty-one and a quarter, there is still the wide margin of twenty per cent. of extra profit, that is $50,000 a year beyond a very liberal profit on the capital.

Now we will show how interesting a subject this good fortune of the eastern manufacturers presents to the consideration of the good, easy general public, who wear the cottons that the thriving manufacturers produce. The price of the goods of this same company, as quoted in the COMMERCIAL the same morning that we announced the dividends, was thirty-one and a half cents per yard. That price is what brings in the forty-one and a quarter per cent. But if the profit had been the liberal one of twenty-one and a quarter, how much would the goods have sold for? Here is where the interest of the consumer comes in, and after taking pains to make the calculation accurately, we are able to inform the general public that the goods, with the liberal profit of twenty-one and a quarter per cent. to the manufacturer might be sold at sixteen and a quarter cents a yard. The little matter of fifteen cents and a quarter per yard is the super extra profit of the manufacturer. Why he stuck at that figure and did not demand ten cents more, we have no means of knowing.

The mode of doing business, of which this is a specimen, not only wrongs individual consumers, but also has a very injurious influence on the political feelings and prospects of the country. The public mind is prone to connect all long standing and heavy grievances with a mal-administration of public affairs. In the matter of high prices, the currency bears the blame, and when the evil complained of continues discontent naturally follows, and confidence in the finances of the country grows weak. But the above statements show that the high prices in the case have nothing to do with the currency And it is strange that the obvious tendency of such a course is not seen to be prejudicial to the claims of protection for our manufacturing interests. The question may well arise, what need is there of protection while such profits and prices are realized? let us rather have a little wholesome competition.

We do not admit the justice of such a view, because we are not aware that manufacturers generally receive such large profits. We have written in view of the one fact in one case. Our reasoning on this is correct, but we do not generalize so as to embrace other branches or other establishments.

PORK MARKET.—The most that we hear in reference to the prospects of the pork market is, that dealers in this staple of subsistence are holding on and holding off, without doing anything. The farmers and herdsmen indulge the pleasing hope of getting prices which packers know they cannot pay without imminent peril of heavy loss. The hogs have the best of it in this delay. While the dealers are looking and talking, and holding on and off, the swine are quietly munching their corn and increasing their fatness. But they have the appearance of troubles coming upon them, too, and this may hurry up the contracts between the dealers. The hog cholera is said to be in some places proving fatal to the animals, forestalling the knife in making room for the next porcine generation.

We should like to see the contest between high and low prices fairly settled, and we would as soon see it carried through on the article of pork as any other. A large share of the people seldom eat the article, and those who do so have got almost weaned from it by other kinds of meat, since its price has been so high. A year of abstinence from swine's flesh, other aliment being plenty, would do no one any harm.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

The Episcopal brethren in the late Confederate States do not give it up. The tender scenes and gentle persuasions of the General Convention in Philadelphia do not appear to have had much mollifying or melting influence upon their obduracy. Those humiliations were therefore quite thrown away. At a meeting held in Georgia as strong ground as the case admitted of was taken against the action of the Government in suspending the public meetings in the Episcopal churches in Alabama. After a number of whereases, the council protests against the order, by which the church buildings in Alabama were closed, and "against all and every secular interference with ecclesiastical affairs, as a violation of liberty of conscience as guaranteed by the Constitution of the *United States*."

The preamble is a fine sample of reasoning. It asserts that the Bishop of Alabama was consecrated a bishop of the Episcopal church in the *Confederate* States, and "never has been nor is not now a bishop of the church in the United States," and therefore he was not bound to use the prayer appointed to be read for the President of the United States! And yet these good brethren, for themselves, Bishop WILMER and all the churches and the Christian world, protest against the outrage of closing the Alabama Episcopal churches as a violation of rights guarantied by the Constitution of the *United States*. It would seem as though these good gentlemen had made so many sudden turns and so many interlineations in the prayer book, that they hardly know under which government they are now, or whom to pray for. They actually appeal to the Constitution of the United States against an indignity done to an ecclesiastical functionary in the Confederate States, and claim exemption for him on the bare ground of his being such.

As to the interference with each other, of the church and the state; it is an important subject—one that has been made to cover a good many bad cases. In the present instance, it seems plain that the first interference with politics and secular affairs, was on the part of the Southern Episcopal Church. What was it but an interference, of the most abominable criminality, to throw the President of the United States out of their prayer? They did it voluntarily or upon constraint of the Confederate authorities. They make great show now for freedom of conscience, so that the interference of Gen. WOOD may appear to be their first experience of secular authority. They must have made the change in the prayer book, then, freely and of their own impulse. Was not that meddling with politics and interfering with secular affairs?

But the general claim of church independence can never be made justly to exempt ecclesiastics from responsibility to civil government. That has never been attempted before in this country. The old doctrine of the Romish church on that point, would receive no favor here, in whatever church it may be universally attempted, to make it a shield for crimes. The usurpation of civil government is a crime. The clergymen of the Episcopal Church in the South did approve it, and refused to retract their approval, even after the rebellion, so far as to restore the name of the President of the United States to the place in their prayer book from which they had wrongfully erased it. Their continuing to use the name of a usurper was a criminal act, and the Government dealt with great gentleness with them in simply denying them the opportunity to persist in it. The order complained of, treated the crime as crime, where it was found; and that treatment, when the offenders were found in the Episcopal Churches, cannot be deemed an infringement on any rights of liberty or conscience, that good and wise men are disposed usually to claim.

Consolidation.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Belonging to the management of the Board of Trade (but not on the Consolidation Committee), whence emanated the present consolidation movement, and knowing therefore the motives actuating the early and strong friends of this movement—motives wholly separate from selfishness or private gain, as pretty fully set forth in the report recently published—I felt a degree of chagrin at the feeling displayed by some of the district delegates at the joint meeting on Tuesday. As no large property holder stood forth, as such, to oppose this measure, and no weighty reason was announced by anybody as a ground for opposition, the feeling exhibited by some of the delegates was inexplicable, as well as mortifying to me. Inexplicable because of its unreasonableness—that men should resist a measure that cannot affect them as non-property holders, except favorably, by bringing them into participation in good government and enlarged privileges; and mortifying that the proposition of union to create a great municipality in Western Pennsylvania failed to excite in the smaller districts that enthusiasm which I had not doubted would have been manifested.

Is it so, that townships and boroughs scorn alliance with powerful Pittsburgh? Even Allegheny, though she may have the people to equal us in numbers, yet can she pretend to despise our might, our wealth, our skill?

As I have intimated, these questions would not have arisen had men opposed consolidation as inimical to their interests as landed proprietors. Such objection could be understood and met fairly,—indeed, I believe satisfactorily removed. But on what other grounds can a union with Pittsburgh be considered inadvisable?

Further reflection upon that opposition at the Tuesday conference leaves my mind still perplexed as to its ground, unless it be that some men who fear to risk unpopularity are using others who have no position or influence to sacrifice. But I have one case in point where no such influences could have operated. I wish to instance Monongahela borough. Knowing something of this section, and being surprised at its action, I have made some investigation of the course of this district, and feel that the facts should be made public.

Monongahela Borough is but a strip of ground between the river and Coal Hill—some three or four hundred feet wide—and running from the Bridge westward about half a mile. The property is owned by *three large firms*, excepting a few straggling lots, all together not worth naming in comparison with the interest of either of these firms. Now, it would be reasonable to allow that the question of annexing this district to Pittsburgh should be decided by these large property holders, and the delegates should represent their views. The delegates from this borough were Henry T. O. Kain, employed in Graff, Bennett & Co.'s Iron Works; Robert Edgar, employed in Lyon, Shorb & Co.'s Iron Works; and George Coutant, employed in Wm. McCully & Co.'s Glass Works. Neither of these delegates owns a foot of property in the borough; neither of them was consulted on the subject or designated as a delegate by the large property holders, nor were the above named firms called to a conference for selecting delegates; nor does either of these delegates represent the views of his employer.

Mr. W. M. Lyon, the largest property owner in Monongahela borough, is a firm friend of consolidation, and feels concerned only lest the scheme may be so arranged as to enclose too small an area for the future time when we may have to regret boundaries too limited for the growing population of Pittsburgh.

Messrs. Wm. McCully & Co. state their views to be heartily in favor of consolidation, and feel annoyed that the borough should have given expression to any other idea. Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., the third firm named, and largest property owners, after Lyon, Shorb & Co. in the borough, state that they had not given the matter consideration, merely for want of time. They are certainly not opposed to consolidation, and knew nothing of the appointment of delegates.

It may be said that these gentlemen ought to have attended to having their sentiments properly represented, and this is probably so, though two of the firms did not exactly neglect it, relying upon the belief that there would be no opposition—certainly none from the borough; but does this warrant irresponsible men in assuming to speak for the district where they have not a dollar of property, in a matter where a real estate interest confers the greatest right to a voice? I know not what the circumstances are as to other districts, but from what I hear generally I am inclined to the belief that the views of the gentlemen cited are those of most of the large manufacturers of this region—firms whose taxes are immense, but who from their business intercourse with the country at large know how to estimate the advantages of a municipality rated first-class, instead of a dozen fragments, only *one* of which is ever named in an enumeration of cities—and that one is PITTSBURGH. This last fact ought to create in every other district a pride at the prospect of becoming in corporate fact a part of Pittsburgh, and a desire to help make Pittsburgh as great municipally as she should be.

I repeat the idea I have enunciated, that consolidation is chiefly, if not wholly, a question for the tax payer; and if this class is satisfied, who else can complain of augmentation of their privileges at the tax payers' cost? Certainly, not those who have nothing to lose, but all to gain.

The incendiary, the housebreaker, the midnight brawler, the lurking murderer—these might complain justly of a measure that would render their occupation less secure; but peaceable citizens should not be found in league with them practically, by endeavoring to postpone a movement so fraught with good to every part of the district proposed as the

NEW CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

Reports Concerning Mexico.

The telegrams of Mexican news from New Orleans should be received *cum grano*, as they bear unmistakable evidence of being written with the view of creating a sensation, and, what is more reprehensible, of plunging this country into a war with the usurpers of Mexico, and, finally, a war with France. The Administration, however, will not act hastily in its decision upon the complaints that may reach it with reference to any hostile conduct on the part of the Imperialists, nor will it sanction the affiliation of our troops with those of the Liberal party for the overthrow of their opponents. If acts have already been committed in violation of our neutrality, the parties will be called to account therefor, and efforts will be made to see that they are not repeated.

It is impossible, however, to prevent the landing in Mexico of parties from the United States, where they go as private citizens, nor can the Government interfere if said private individuals are armed, as this privilege has recently been granted to them by official order. These, after landing, make official trouble, but if so, Maximilian must deal with them as best he can, it being reserved to our own Government to maintain its neutrality only in so far as it relates to our own recognized forces.

The French Minister, at Washington, is understood to have expressed privately his regret that the firing into the Antonio should have occurred. Dispatches to the War Department with reference to the affair are looked for hourly. The events transpiring will cause the position of the Executive, as announced in his message, to be looked for with more than ordinary interest, though it is safe to say that there will be no material change from the views that have heretofore been promulgated by the Department of State.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company are not easily discouraged. The failure which, in spite of their best efforts, attended the laying of the second Atlantic Cable, is to them only a reason for fresh exertion. Preparations are now being made for the manufacture of a new Atlantic Cable to be laid next May. Although it is not possible to feel certain that this new experiment will be a success, yet the reasons for deciding it will be a failure grow less and less. Every ingenuity which science and experience can suggest has already been adopted, and if failure again occurs, it must arise from some new and unanticipated cause. It would seem, indeed, as though every danger had been guarded against.

The fisheries of the great lakes and their connecting straits, their bays and indentations, are probably not equalled, certainly not surpassed by any fresh water fisheries in the world, and are second only to the cod fisheries of the North Atlantic coast. It is said that in and around the Straits of Mackinac, and including the adjacent group known as the Beaver Islands, a fleet of above two hundred and fifty fishing boats have been engaged this season. Each of these boats have from fifty to one hundred nets, and requires the constant employment of three or four men to attend to or "run" the different gangs of nets, and each boat will average one barrel of fish per day during the season. The fish caught are principally white fish and trout.

It is computed that the commerce of the lakes amounts, at present, to at least twelve hundred millions of dollars annually, and that two thousand vessels and twenty thousand sailors are employed in it. It sends to the seaboard one hundred millions of bushels of grain, two millions of hogs and half a million of cattle annually.

The price of gas in Richmond is six dollars per one thousand cubic feet, whilst in two of the New York Companies they charge $3 50; one, $3 60; the other is obstructed by its charter to $2 50. In Boston, the price is $4 46; in Chicago, $3 50; in Baltimore, $3 00; in Philadelphia, $2 85; in Washington City, $2 70.

The Vicksburg *Herald*, of the 21st, says: "The ravages of the worm which stripped the leaves off cotton plants in Arkansas, has turned out a blessing instead of a curse, as it seems to have caused a more mature yield to the bolls, and the cotton can be gathered in a cleaner condition than if the dead leaves were present, to mix with it. The same is reported of the cotton crop in Southern Illinois. The product from the quantity planted will be unprecedented."

By the report just published, the operations of the Bureau of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1865, exceed those of any previous year since the Government was organized. The number of requisitions drawn was 3,316, involving, in the aggregate, $122,670,677 48. The total number of accounts adjusted and settled was 32,500, involving the sum of $80,367,182 33.

In Bureau county, Illinois, there is a farmer who has 800 acres under cultivation, employs 80 horses in the work,—has one field of wheat, thirteen hundred and fifty acres sown, every acre of which can be seen from a certain point, and nothing hardly is more beautiful than the sunlight falling over that vast field of wheat, as it ripens into golden colors, and waves before the winds of the prairie. The owner of this farm came from Merrimack, near Nashua, N. H. But he is so westernized that, unless he told it, no one would guess he came from New England. There is another farm, owned by J. P. Alexander, in Morgan county, Ill. It consists of 80,000 acres, and not an acre of waste or poor land on the whole premises. This year he had 18,000 acres in corn, 15,000 head of hogs, and 32,000 head of cattle, feeding in his pastures. He made $175,000 last year on his stock alone.

Great numbers of people from the Middle States are crossing the Mississippi at every point and settling in Western Missouri, which possesses an incalculable wealth of undeveloped mineral resources, as well as the finest agricultural region in the Union.

The work of deepening the Illinois and Michigan canal for the purpose of draining the Chicago river, commenced on the 20th of this month, navigation having been closed about a month earlier than usual for this purpose. The average depth of earth and rock to be excavated will be eleven feet, varying from eight feet to fourteen feet. The breadth of the excavation on the bottom of the canal will be forty-four feet, with a slope on the sides, in the earth excavations, of one foot in height to one foot and a half in breadth, and in the rock excavations of one foot in height to one foot in breadth; that is to say, at an angle of thirty degrees in the earth sections, and forty five degrees in the rock sections. The whole amount of earth to be excavated will be 2,400,000 cubic yards, or 64,800,000 cubic feet, and the amount of rock, 599,000 cubic yards, or 15,500,000 cubic feet; and when thrown out upon each side of the canal will raise the surface of the ground thirty feet above its present level for a distance of ninety feet on either side of the canal.

The hotel keepers of New York propose to advance rates to six dollars per day, and have sent a circular to the hotel-keepers of other cities requesting their co-operation. It is not alleged that the present rates are insufficient, but it is shown that the hotels are crowded, and that guests would be compelled to stand higher rates.

Dr. Harrison, the original discoverer of the gold, silver, copper and lead mines of Crystal Peak mining district, located near where the Henness pass road first strikes the Sierra, in coming this way from Virginia City, has recently added to his other discoveries a "mountain of saltpetre." This mountain is said to exist about six miles northeast of Crystal Peak, and it is claimed that there is no mistake as to either the genuineness or quality of the article. If it occurs in such quantities as described, its location must render it of great commercial value.

The magnificent appropriation of a million of dollars for the purpose of church extension the next year, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, must strike the whole country with admiration for their faith, energy and self-sacrifice. Let such sacred fires catch in the hearts of all bodies of believers.

The two war vessels under construction at the Philadelphia navy yard are gradually approaching completion. Within the past week the Mendota, Genesee, Cimarron, Kineo and Maumee are laid up for the winter in the back channel. The ram Atlanta and the sloop-of-war St. Louis will also be sent there for the same purpose, in a few days. The light-draught monitor Kota, recently built at Kaign's Point, has been delivered to the Government, and joined the other monitors in the channel. The Memphis proceeded to New York on Saturday evening last. The Shenandoah is waiting orders to sail.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA.
WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILL AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA? A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, flatulency and acidity, costiveness and loss of appetite, gloom and depression of spirits, pains in all parts of the system, palpitation of the heart, cough, dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking. For all the above symptoms this great remedy
IS A CERTAIN CURE.
Suffer no longer. Suffer no longer, but let all afflicted with this distressing disease give the above remedy a trial. The genuine article is sold by
N. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
no14 85 Market street, near Fifth street.

McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN.
McBride's King of Pain,
McBride's King of Pain,
McBride's King of Pain,
And all genuine Patent Medicines,
And all genuine Patent Medicines,
And all genuine Patent Medicines,
Sold at
Sold at
FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street, No. 84 Market street.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
no30-3t

SCHAEFFER & BUDENBERG'S APPARATUSES. Works at Buckau-Magdeburg, Manchester and New York.
Patent steam-pressure, hydraulic, blast and vacuum gauges. Improved engine counters, (registers,) indicators and dynamometers. Patent steam-traps, self-acting, saving steam and repairs by relieving the piston of back pressure. Patent steam-traps, saving steam in heating, cooking and drying arrangements. Patent automatic oil feeders. Patent watchman's time detectors. Patent low water detectors for steam boilers. Patent locomotive smoke-stack and spark arrester, Spring balances for locomotives. Hydraulic pumps for testing boilers, pipes, and for the service of Hydraulic presses. Air pumps, with patent gauge for testing gauges. Levels for machinists, water-gauges, steam engines, and boiler fittings in general.
IGN. HAHN, Sole Agent,
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineer,
75 Grant street.
All articles warranted. Gauges tested and repaired.
oc30 6mo-eod

FOR SALE--A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—I will sell my cottage built House, situated in the town of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., within three minutes' walk of either Railroad station. The Lots are large and House in splendid order, with wash-house, stable and carriage house; House well supplied with water and other conveniences; abundant fruit and shrubbery on the premises. Price low and terms easy. Also, for sale Oil Lands, Leases and Wells at Island Run. Inquire of JOHN A. CAUGHEY, 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises to
no30 CHARLES B. HURST Rochester, Pa.

ATTENTION, BUSINESS MEN,—
I am introducing to the Retail Business Men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, an entirely new style of
ITINERANT ADVERTISING,
which has lately been adopted in the East with entire success. All
RETAIL BUSINESS MEN
should avail themselves of this medium. I shall call on the business men of the two cities personally, to solicit their patronage.
HARRY C. SHERRIFF,
no20-eod1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPENTER JOBBING SHOP.
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of
JOBBING IN THE CARPENTER LINE.
At the old stand, Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. WILLIAM [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ FOR CITY CONTROLLER.—JOHN McCARGO, of the Ninth Ward, will be a candidate for the nomination for City Controller, subject to the vote of the Union citizens of Pittsburgh, at the forth-coming Primary Election. no31-te

FOR RENT.
A Warehouse,
Situated on one of the principal streets of the city. For particulars address
dec1-2t Box "G," Commercial office.

LOTS FOR SALE.
Three very desirable
Building Lots
For sale situated on East Commons, Allegheny. For particulars inquire at No. 80 Wood street. dec1-3t

FOR SALE—
A first-class two story Brick Dwelling House, No. 267 Western avenue, with eight rooms, finished garret, bath house, wash house, coal and wood house, hot and cold water in the kitchen; Boston Cooking Range, marble mantels and hearths, and well finished and in good order, with a large lot 35 by 120 feet back to a 24 feet alley; 35 feet Lot alongside will be sold with it if preferred. Inquire of
RUMSEY & HALL,
dec1-6t Real Estate Agents, 91 Beaver street.

FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in Robinson township, near the Steubenville Turnpike, one mile above Mansfield, and adjoining the land of the Mansfield Iron and Coal Company on the East and South, containing 31 acres more or less; underlaid with good COAL. It is well watered and well adapted for Agricultural purposes. Would be a beautiful site for a country residence. For particulars inquire of ANDREW STRAIN, No. 257 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or GEORGE CALDWELL on the premises.
GEORGE & JAMES CALDWELL,
dec1-1w Proprietors.

$3,500 WILL PURCHASE
A BRICK DWELLING,
Of six rooms, lot 154 feet deep, fronting on Smallman street, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, near Morton street, if applied for soon. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of G. S. BATES,
dec1 Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa.

PITTSBURGH CUTLERY CO.'S
Pocket and Fruit Knives,
(Superior to the English.)
For sale at the Watch and Jewelry store of
S. M. ORR,
dec1-3taw No. 37 Ohio st., Allegheny city, Pa.

NOTICE TO MINERS.
The attention of all persons engaged in Mining is called to the
LARD OIL,
Now being made by F. SELLERS & CO. It is made of the the very purest Lard, and is what is absolutely necessary in all coal pits and shafts—entirely pure and free from all smoke or crust on the wick, and as a genuine lubricator is unequalled. The Cambria Iron Company and Brady's Bend Iron Company have been using this oil for a number of years. dec1-6t

VALUABLE BOOKS
For Sportsmen.

Frank Forester's Field Sports, new edition, enlarged, corrected and revised, 2 vols.	$7 00
Frank Forester's complete Manual for young Sportsmen, fully illustrated	2 75
The Lead Shot; or, Sportsman's complete guide, fully illustrated. By Marksman	1 50
The Dog, by Dinks, Mayhew & Hutchinson, compiled, illustrated and edited by Frank Forester	2 75

DAVIS, CLARK & CO.,
dec1 93 Wood street.

40,000 POUNDS NEW DRIED PEACHES, in quarters and halves; 10; 600 lbs Tallow, in regular packages; 16,000 lbs Green Hides; 14,000 lbs Beef Hams; 5,000 lbs new Bacon Shoulders; 5,000 lbs do do Hams; 20 tcs new Lard; 500 bbls extra Mess Beef; 20 dozen Beef Tongues; 100 bush prime Timothy Seed; 500 lbs packed Butter; 300 doz. 3 lb canned Peaches; arriving and for sale by
COOK, BROS. & CO.,
dec1 12 Smithfield street.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 1st, 1865.
LARGE SALE OF
Government Buildings.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on the 13th of December, 1865, all the Buildings and Barracks at Camp Reynolds, Bradock's Fields—as follows, viz:

9	buildings,	office quarters.
6	do	Barracks.
2	do	Quartermaster's Storehouse.
2	do	Commissary's "
1	do	Prison.
1	do	Guard house.
5	do	Out-buildings.
1	do	Stable.
1	do	Forage Storehouse.
1	do	Carpenter and Smith Shop.
1	do	Quarters for Mechanics, &c.
1	do	Bakehouse.
4	do	Cook houses.
1	do	Laundry.

Also, the board fence inclosing the Camp.
Purchasers will be required to remove the buildings within ten days after the sale.
Terms cash, United States currency. Sale to commence at 12 M. Trains leave Pittsburgh for Camp Reynolds on the Pennsylvania railroad, at 6:40 and 10:55 A. M., Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, at 7 and 11 A. M.
O. CROSS,
dec1-td Lt. Col. and Deputy Quartermaster.

1866. 1866.
PITTSBURGH GAZETTE!
Greatly enlarged and
OTHERWISE IMPROVED.
Twelve columns additional space, and no increase in price.
From and after Monday, December 4th, the
AFTERNOON EDITION
Of the GAZETTE will be Enlarged to the extent of Twelve columns, uniform with the Morning Edition without any increase in subscription price.
THE MORNING EDITION
Will be furnished to Carriers at greatly reduced rates; and delivered to subscribers at Fifteen Cents per week.
Liberal arrangements have been made for full special dispatches from leading news centres.
Reliable market reports prepared expressly for the GAZETTE.
Local News, with Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, and Editorials, discussing the leading topics of the day, printed on clear paper, with new and elegant type.
The GAZETTE now claims to be the cheapest and best newspaper in
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
☞ Advertising, with the advantage of all our editions at reasonable prices. dec1-2t

FOR SALE—
BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS.
ANTONY WAYMOUTH;
OR,
THE GENTLEMEN ADVENTURERS.
BY WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON.
Author of "Cruise of the Frolic," "Dick Onslow Among the Redskins," &c.
Twelve Illustrations. Price $1 50.
Sent by mail postpaid, by the publishers, on receipt of price.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, Boston.
Our illustrated catalogue sent by mail free, on receipt of stamp to pre-pay return postage. no24-dec1-8

KERR & EMERY.
50 bushels Hickory Nuts.
600 " Peach Blow Potatoes.
Choice Family Flour.
" Apples. Poultry.
Received and for sale at KERR & EMERY'S,
no 0 297 Liberty street.

$20,000
TO LOAN,
On bond and mortgage.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
no29 Wilkins Hall.

H. L. YOUNG,
Architect and Superintendent,
Office 126 Fourth street,
PITTSBURGH.
☞ Plans and specifications furnished, estimates made &c. &c. oc18-3m

LAMPS--LAMPS.
We invite especial attention to our superb stock of
Chandeliers, Hall and Bracket Lamps,
As well as to the assortment of portable lamps for burning carbon oil. Our stock is unsurpassed, and should meet with at least an examination. Shades, Globes and Lamp Trimmings will be found in endless profusion.
W. N. OGDEN & CO.,
oc27 64 Market street.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors, Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage, Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGGI,
my2-1y-M.W&F Agent for the above 113 Third st.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS.
Bacon Shoulders,
Bacon Sides.
For sale by
ROBERT R. TOWNSEND,
no27-6t Pork Packer, No. 14 [illegible] street.

WANTED.
Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than forty cents.

WANTED—HELP.
WANTED.—An experienced Drug Clerk: one who can come well recommended. One who can speak English and German preferred. Address F, this office. dec1-2t

WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS.
WANTED—To dispose of one-half interest in valuable Oil Property, lying adjacent to Green river in Kentucky, and immediately contiguous to producing wells. The land consists of 190 acres in fee simple, and leases upon about 1,200 acres more. The property would be valuable to add to a large company's properties, or would be sufficient basis for separate organization. A liberal charter from State of Kentucky goes with the property. Address H, Commercial office, Pittsburgh. dec1-tf

WANTED—TO RENT.
WANTED--A Store Room on Wood street, near Fifth. Address P. O. Box 413. no30-tf
WANTED—Two parlors or good rooms, suitable for offices, from the first of April next. Address Box 562 Pittsburgh P. O. dec1-2t
WANTED.—A Store-house, suitable for Dry Goods business on Market or Fifth streets, on or before January 1st, 1866. Address MERCHANT, Commercial office. dec1-3t
WANTED.--Two or three furnished ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping in this city or Allegheny. Address, stating location and rent, HOUSE, this office. no28-4t
WANTED—$25 Bonus will be given for house containing from 7 to 9 rooms, and modern improvements, in the Second Ward of Pittsburgh, by a family of three persons. Would take possession January 1st, or any time before April 1st, 1866. Address Box 1538, Pittsburgh P. O. no30-2w

WANTED—SITUATIONS.
WANTED—A Situation as Coachman or Driver, either in city or country—one who is accustomed to the care of horses. Address WILLIAM, at this office. no30-2t
WANTED—A person having years of practical experience as Accountant, Book-Keeper, Correspondent, and General Superintendency of office and out-door business of iron mills, and one thoroughly acquainted with the hardware and grocery houses in the West and Northwest, would be willing to make engagements after 1st January, 1866, if suitable terms are offered in any of the above positions. For particulars address or call on Editor of Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. no28-6t

WANTED—HOUSES.
WANTED—To secure, by April 1st, 1866, a good small HOUSE, with say six rooms, good hall and well finished throughout. Must be in a good neighborhood, within 1½ miles of Post-office. Allegheny preferred. Address "S," No. 62 Resaca street, Allegheny. n16-tf
WANTED—A good house for a good tenant.—Allegheny preferred. Address "C," Commercial office. n23-tf

WANTED—AGENTS.
WANTED—AGENTS.---New Book Now Ready.—THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN, by the Hon. J. T. Headley, in one large volume, from official sources, including popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union Army, with numerous steel portraits, battle scenes and maps; in both English and German. Sold only by Agents. A rare chance is offered to make money. Send stamp for terms, &c. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 130 Grand street, N. Y. dec1-6t
WANTED---Great chance for agents—What the people want—the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR, complete in one large volume of over 1,000 pages, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. It contains reading matter equal to three large octavo volumes. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-d&wim

NOTICES.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Stockholders of the "PITTSBURGH AND LAKE ANGELINE IRON COMPANY," of Michigan, incorporated November 11th, 1865, under the General Mining Law of Michigan, will be held at the office of JONES & LAUGHLINS, No. 120 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, December 19, 1865, at 2 o'clock.
JAMES LAUGHLIN,
B. F. JONES,
GEORGE E. HALL,
Stockholders in said Company.
Pittsburgh, November 25, 1865. no25-td

LAWRENCEVILLE SAVINGS BANK.—Persons desirous of subscribing to the Stock of the
"LAWRENCEVILLE SAVINGS BANK"
will find the books at Dr. Hanna's office, on Butler street. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. no25-6t

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., November 22, 1865.
AN ELECTION
FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS
of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 5th, 1865, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
no23-2w JOHN H. CLANEY, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION,
Will take place at the Board of Trade Rooms, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 13th of December, 1865. A general attendance of Iron and Steel Makers and Manufacturers is expected and desired. H. McALLISTER, Secretary *pro tem.*,
no17-2taw-3w 522 Walnut street, Phila.

DUNKARD CREEK UNION OIL COMPANY, Office corner Penn and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh, November 15th, 1865.
NOTICE.
An assessment of ONE CENT PER SHARE has been made on the basis of new Stock of the "Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company," payable on or before the 20th day of November, 1865, at Henry Everts, No. 90 Liberty street.
oc21-tf W. W. HERRON, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING made arrangements are now prepared to [illegible] through to Oleopolis, Henry's Bend, McCrea's Landing and Tionesta, without delay, any goods consigned to us will be reshipped to the above ports without additional charges, from the original bills of lading.
PARKER & CASTLE,
OIL CITY, November 10, 1865 no14-3m

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.
I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M. D., with me in the practice of
Homœopathy and Surgery.
Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 294 Penn street.
C. M. DAKE, M. D
October 7, 1865.—oc9-3m

OAKLAND PARK, September 18, 1865.
NOTICE.
TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.
Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourselves.
se19-tf H. B. VANVOORHIS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. Co., PITTSBURGH, PA., November 15th, 1865.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company (Jones's Buildings, Fourth street), in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, 4th day of December next, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year.
JNO. H. PAGE, JR.,
no16-3tawt Dec5 Secretary and Treasurer.

IN THE MATTER OF THE FIRST and final account of J. C. YOUNG, assignee of M. COTE, No. 30, June Term, 1861. Court of Common Pleas. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the first and final account of the above named assignee has been exhibited, and filed in the Prothonotaries' office, and will be allowed and confirmed absolutely, unless exceptions be filed, or cause shown to the contrary, on or before the 16th day of December next. J. H. WALTERS, Prothonotary, per J. C. Y..
Prothonotaries' Office, Nov. 20th, 1865. no21-3w

NOTICE.
Stockholders of the "PEOPLE'S LINE," of steamers, of the Monongahela river, will meet at WM. H. CLARK'S warehouse, in Brownsville, on TUESDAY, December 5th, for the purpose of electing a President, Directors and Treasurer, for said Company, and to transact other business pertaining to said line. Stockholders who cannot be present can vote by proxy. Books of subscription will be kept open by the following agents, until the whole Capital Stock, $300,000, is subscribed for, viz:
James Reese, Pittsburgh; Wm. Latta and Robert Phillips, Monongahela city; H. B. Frye, Bellevernon; Jas. Todd, Fayette city; Wm. H. Clark, Brownsville; Farmers' and Drovers' Bank and First National Bank, Waynesburg; R. R. Abrams, Special Agent, Waypoints.
no 9-3t

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

TOBACCO.
On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers, Mason county and other grades. Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAY,
mh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
[illegible] door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa.
ap15 Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.

WINTER GOODS.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, NUTRIA & SEAL
Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.
LADIES' FUR GLOVES,
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
no23 84 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH CITY LAUNDRY.
Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding Houses and private families, individuals, wanting their
LAUNDRY WORK
executed with perfect neatness, certainty and dispatch, will please leave their orders at the following places, and the Laundry Express will call for and deliver the goods: Jas Howard's Paper Warehouse, Liberty street; Penn, Ball & Co's office, 31 Market street; Abel's Drugstore, corner of Fifth and Grant streets; Stevens's Drug Store, Wylie street, Sixth ward; S. M. Gardner's Drug Store, Penn street, Ninth ward; Gardner's Drug Store, Lawrenceville; Kelly's Drug Store, corner of Lock and Federal streets, Allegheny city; Dr. Kelly's Drugstore, Diamond, Allegheny city; Dr. Brown's Drugstore, corner of Federal and North Common, Allegheny, and at the Laundry, in Manchester.
All orders promptly attended to. Prices moderate
no7-3m G. M. JOHNSON & CO.

20 HHDS PRIME P. R. SUGAR.
15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar.
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup, together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
GEO. E. JONES & CO.,
[illegible] Water street

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE.
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
june-tf 27 Irwin Street.

FOR SALE—
5 Lots on Pennsylvania Avenue.
Inquire at
FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,
no11-tf Washington street.

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boiler 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my31

FOR SALE—
One Hundred Acres of Ground
Suitable for Gardening Purposes,
SITUATED IN CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP.
Two miles from the city and contiguous to Nimick Station, Steubenville Railroad.
For terms apply to
N. P. SAWYER,
no22 No. 47 Wood street.

DWELLING HOUSE
FOR SALE,
With 10½ acres of land, 4 acres of which are covered with forest trees, balance containing fruit trees, shrubbery and terraces of grape vines—the exposure being adapted to grape culture, near the Perrysville plank road, the Observatory and back of Breeds', and about twenty minutes' walk from the Allegheny postoffice. Has a fine view down the Ohio river, beyond Dixmont hospital. Northwest winds prevailing drives smoke, &c away. Site elevated and healthy. Frame house, with porch and two porticos, containing 8 rooms beside kitchen, wash house and cellar; large parlor with marble mantle. Also, a roomy brick barn; spring with pump and two cisterns. Possession given April 1st, 1866. Price and terms moderate. Inquire of
HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
no28 2w 105 Third street.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
That desirable lot of ground, situated on North avenue, No. 164, fronting 30 feet on the North Common, Second Ward, Allegheny, and extending back 180 feet to a paved alley, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, containing ten rooms, including bath and wash house. Also, finished garret, hot and cold water, gas and range in the house, altogether making it one of the most desirable locations in either city. Will be sold reasonable, and possession given April 1st, 1866. For particulars apply to
GEO. D. RIDDLE,
no3-3t No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny.

381 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE,
A valuable tract of Coal, situated on the line of the "Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad," at Noblestown, 12 miles West of Pittsburgh, together with 5 acres, adjoining and abutting on that road, of surface in fee simple.
The location of this coal on the line of one of a system of roads connecting with Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland, on a uniform guage; thus avoiding the necessity of a change of cars, together with the facilities with regard to ventilation and drainage, combine to commend this property to the favorable notice of experienced coal operators.
A map of the tract will be shown and full description given on application to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate, 57 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.) no28-2w

REAL ESTATE.
Parties desiring to purchase Real Estate, will consult their interest by examining the property I offer, before purchasing elsewhere. Among the number will be found elegant residences in the city, Allegheny city, and on the principal avenues to the same.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
no29 Wilkins Hall.

FOR SALE—
That well-known and beautiful SUMMER RESORT AND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT in Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pa. Domestic affairs compel me to dispose of the above named property at very low and easy terms. For further particulars inquire at B. McLAIN & CO.'S, No. 102 Fourth street.
no18-1m H. W. CIMIOTTI.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

3000 ACRES VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—A home for everybody—a farm whereon a man can make an independent fortune, for a few hundred dollars within the reach of everybody. Rich soil plenty of coal and lumber, near a good market. Oil developements near the lands are progressing with good success.
For information, plans, &c., address or inquire of
WM. H. BRILL,
oc6 77 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

DESIRABLE LOCATIONS FOR COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—25 Acres of Ground in Peebles township, (on Squirrel Hill,) 4 miles from the city, near to Laughlin's Station on the Connellsville Railroad, convenient of access: on which is a fine young orchard of 350 trees, another orchard of older trees, and a number of tenant houses. About six acres underlaid with coal, with pit open. Will sell the whole or will divide and sell in lots of from eight to fifteen acres. For plot and terms apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.,
no27 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE— One of the largest REFINERIES in Oil City, capacity 400 barrels per week, with warehouse, barrel house, [illegible] and 20 lots of land, a never failing spring of water to supply the works. Also, one other Refinery, situated on Holiday Run, adjoining Oil City, with three and three-quarter acres land. For the Oil business the above property cannot be excelled in Venango county. Proposals for the above will be received by W. R. TOMB, Superintendent,
no2-1m Box 154, Oil City, Pa.

VALUABLE COTTON LANDS
FOR SALE.
200,000 acres of improved and unimproved Cotton Lands situate in the Mississippi valley for sale in portions to suit purchasers. Terms very liberal, the lands were selected previous to the war, with the view of sales to actual settlers. Title indisputable. For further information respecting quality, location improvements, &c., &c. Apply to J. H. CASIDAY,
no11 2m No. 67 Fourth street Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Two Lots of Ground in South Pittsburgh, near the new depot of Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The small Lot has 51¾ feet front on the Railroad and 31½ feet to Pike, the large Lot 137 feet front and 665 feet deep—2 acres—and it will make 20 good building lots. For particulars inquire of Hopkins & Lazear, or White & Slagle, Esqs., on Fifth street; or of Ira B. McVay & Co., Smithfield street; or direct to Finleyville, Washington county, Pa., to
no30 2w E. W. WRIGHT.

FOR SALE—
Please call at No. 199 Rebecca street, Allegheny city, as you are passing, and examine a two story brick dwelling, of six rooms, good cellar, and basement, pleasantly situated on the Northwest side of said street, for $3,500. One-half down, balance in two or three years if desired. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of G. S. BATES,
no30-tf Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa.

A SPLENDID MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE.—A very rare and splendid site for a glass house, machine shop, cotton factory, tobacco factory, or planing mill, is now offered for sale, in the city of Zanesville. The lot fronts on the steamboat landing, where steamers from the Muskingum, the Ohio, and also its tributaries can ship without drayage. It is also convenient to the railroad depots, and near the business portion of the city. Zanesville is known to be the best point in Ohio for manufacturing, and, perhaps, in all the West. For particulars address
no30 3t JOHN T. SHRYOCK.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—A fine FARM of about 120 acres, about 100 under cultivation, balance good timber. Soil sandy loam. Abundance of never failing water. Lies gently undulating. No waste land. Buildings large and good, with convenient out-buildings. Large supply of fruits of different varieties, including a small vineyard. Only 3 miles from Salem, a thriving town on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Excellent neighborhood and very pleasant location. Price only $10,000. Come and see it.
DAVID STREET,
no22-2w Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—That very desirable Country Residence situated in Collins township on the hill road beyond the Allegheny Cemetery, on the top of the hill and adjoining the property of Mrs. E. W. H. Schenley. The house is finished throughout in the very best style, including all the modern improvements, being supplied with hot and cold water, bath room, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, containing eight or nine acres, with the choicest variety of fruit trees, small fruits, shrubbery, flowers and grape vines. (Delaware and Concord vines in bearing.) The grounds are well under-drained and in nice order. The place is supplied with a well finished stable and carriage house, and chicken house, and out-houses, and with a well and cistern and large reservoir, which supplies the house with water. The house is new and in fine order, and possession can be given immediately. To any one wishing a desirable home this place is well worthy of their attention. For further information apply to
no28-6t L. DILLON, at No. 235 Liberty st.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (46 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, (via Wylie street) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
jn5-tf Attorney, NO. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

R. F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets,
no27 Opposite Monongahela House.

GEO. S. BRYAN .... JNO. A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.
au21-1y

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy22

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 45 pounds to the yard.

FOR SALE.

HORSES FOR SALE.
Four heavy draught Horses, with or without harness and wagon. Suitable for iron works.
Also one No. 4 Burke & Barnes fire proof Safes, nearly new.
For sale by
JOHN [illegible]
no30 tf Inquire at Saw Mill, Lawrenceville.

BARREL FACTORY FOR SALE.
All the necessary machinery and implements for the manufacture of
ONE HUNDRED OIL BARRELS PER DAY.
Inquire of WM. A. SHINN,
no23-2w No. 137 Fourth street.

MULE FOR SALE.
A Small Mule,
Suitable for Coal Pit Work, will be sold cheap. Apply at
MORTON STREET MANUF. CO.'S WORKS,
no22 Ninth Ward.

BARGE FOR SALE—
100 feet in length, 18 feet breadth and 4½ feet depth, now lying at foot of Taylor street, Allegheny river.
Inquire of GUTHRIE JONES & CO.,
no14-tf No. 43 Market street.

FOR SALE.
AN ENGINE,
With boiler, fly wheel and everything in complete running order. Engine twelve inch cylinder, four feet stroke, boiler 22 feet, 40 inches diameter; two flues, fly wheel 15 feet. Apply at
je6-tf No. 107 FOURTH STREET.

FOR SALE.
1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
2 Boilers, 32 in. 14 ft.
5 Boilers, 32 in. 16 ft.
D. F. AGNEW & CO.,
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward.

FOR SALE.
COAL BARGES,
Now loaded, lying in Pool No. 2. Inquire at
BREWER, BURKE & CO.'S,
no4-tf corner Hancock st. and Duquesne Way.

FINE LUBRICATING OIL.
50 BBLS. LUBRICATING OIL,
A very fine quality, equal to the Smith Ferry oil, and a superior article for machinery, for sale by
LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,
Nos. 112 and 114 Second street.
October 21, 1865. oc23-tf

20,000 POUNDS NEW DRIED
PEACHES.
ALSO, 200 DOZEN CANNED PEACHES.
In store and for sale by
COOK BROTHERS & CO.,
oc27 No. 12 Smithfield street.

REFINERY FOR SALE.
THE GLOBE OIL WORKS,
IN PITT TOWNSHIP.
We offer these Works for sale at a very low price for the purpose of closing the business of the concern. They have a capacity, without forcing, of turning out between 700 and 800 barrels Refined Oil weekly. The Real Estate is very valuable, comprising the entire square of sixteen lots, lying between Boundary and Wilson streets, and fronting the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The Works are in perfect order; have tankage capacity for 8,000 barrels of Crude Oil, and Warehouse for storing 5,000 barrels Refined Oil in barrels. Possession given December 15th or January 1st, 1866.
BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
no23-2weod cor. Duquesne Way and Hancock st.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
Notice is hereby given that 1047 shares stock in the Massachusetts Mining Company, of Pittsburgh, has been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, and the same will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 8th, 1865, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., unless sooner redeemed, by payment of assessments, interest and charges to the Treasurer.
By order Board of Directors. JAS. M. COOPER,
no27-td Treasurer Mass. Mining Co., of Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
On the Youghiogheny river, and Connellsville railroad, only twenty-eight miles from Pittsburgh, about 1000 acres will be sold together, or divided. One colliery in operation on the railroad, and one open on the river. This is one of the most valuable ever offered for sale in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Inquire of
C. HASBROUCK, Attorney-at-Law,
oc11-eod-3m No. 154 Fourth st. Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of N. McCLARRAN & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
N. McCLARRAN,
C. H. LOVE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, have this day associated ourselves together for the purpose of transacting the Drug, Medicine and Perfumery business in all its various branches, under the name and style of McCLARRAN & McKENNAN.
N. McCLARRAN.
JOHN T. McKENNAN.

In withdrawing from the above named firm I hereby recommend the above named parties to my friends and the public in general, and hope the patronage so liberally extended to the old firm may be continued with the new. [no29-tf] C. H. LOVE.

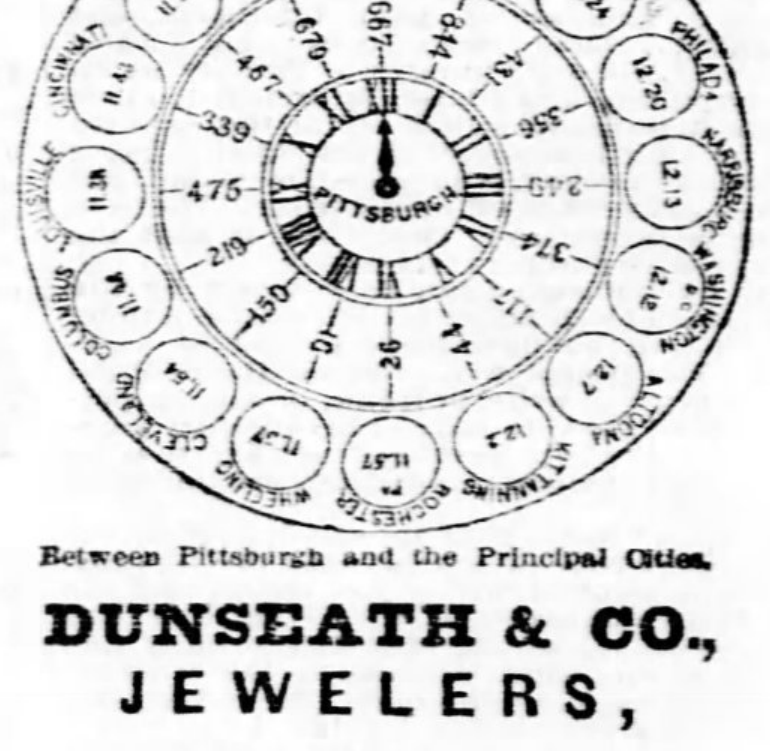
DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McDonald & Arbuckle was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners—Charles Arbuckle and John Arbuckle, Jr., at the old stand, 242 and 244 Liberty street.
DUNCAN McDONALD,
CHARLES ARBUCKLE,
JOHN ARBUCKLE, JR.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY ENTIRE interest in the late firm of McDonald & Arbuckles to Charles and John Arbuckle, I cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of my friends and the public.
DUNCAN McDONALD.
Pittsburgh, November 25th, 1865. no30-tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator,

[Copyright secured.]



Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JEWELERS,
AGENTS
For all the different grades of
AMERICAN WATCHES.
☞ Particular attention paid to the getting up of Gold Cases, with enameled designs.
56 Fifth street,
Opposite Masonic Hall.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER .... JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.,
CINCINNATI.
CAPITAL .... $300,000.
Reliable Securities, subject to pay Losses .... $600,000.
DIRECTORS:
John S. Taylor, Wm. Glenn,
Samuel Davis, Jr., Robert Mitchell,
Alex. Swift, T. H. C. Allen,
Joseph Trounstine, Lewis Wald,
E. P. Coe.
Represented by Capt. JAS. W. BATCHELOR.
Office, 26 West Third street.
Large Securities! Fair Rates! Prompt Payment!
Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by fire; also, Marine and Inland Policies, on hulls and cargo, issued on the most favorable terms.
N. B. This Company is prepared to take Fire and Inland Risks to any extent required.
JOHN S. TAYLOR, President.
JAS. G. BALDWIN, Sec'y. no3-3m

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.
Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
For sale by the Manufacturer,
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.
Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.
mh11

CAUTION.
THE LAND, LOTS AND APPURTENANCES, in Allegheny county, and heretofore owned and occupied by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a Canal, having been conveyed by the State in fee simple to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, all persons are hereby CAUTIONED from purchasing or leasing the same, or any portion thereof, from any persons whatever other than the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., or their assigns. This CAUTION has been deemed proper in view of certain advertisements by unauthorized parties, offering to sell, rent, or lease certain portions of said land and property.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
no1-1m Solicitors for Owners.

CORN.
Prime old shelled Corn arriving and for sale by [illegible]

The Daily Commercial

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

The following is a psalm sung in Osmotherly Church, in Yorkshire, England, above a century ago. It was composed by the parish clerk on the occasion of the murrain—a severe distemper that raged among the horned cattle in the year 17[illegible]. It was lined and chorused by the whole congregation in the church. The four first stanzas contained an account of the cattle that died, and the names of the farmers to whom they belonged. The remaining verses were as follows:

No Christian's bull nor cow, they say,
But takes it out of hand;
And we shall have no cows at all,
I doubt, within this land.

The doctors, though they all have spoke
Like learned gentlemen,
And told us how the entrails look
Of cattle dead and green;

Yet they do nothing do at all,
With all their learning's store;
So Heaven drive this plague away,
And vex us not no more.

This piece was so well received that after the service it was desired again by all the congregation, except by five farmers, who wept, declaring that the lines were too moving. The minister, on coming out, said to the clerk: "Why, John, what psalm was that we had to-day—it was not of David's?" "No, no," quoth John, big with the honor he had acquired, "David never made such a psalm since he was born; this is one of my own."

"THE CAVALIER."

A cavalier rode by a cottager's door,
And a maiden sat thereby;
The cavalier bowed to his saddle full low,
And the maiden winked her eye;
And years rolled on, and the maiden worked
By her door, and still would think
Of the cavalier's bow, and the knight he thought
For aye on the maiden's wink.

And years rolled on, and the maiden heard
No more of the courteous knight,
And, perchance, he called on her name and thought
Of her wink as he died in fight
But the maiden lived the merriest life,
For the curate he came one day,
And she winked at him with her arch blue eye,
And he married her straight away!
—*London Fun.*

A story is published in Paris confirming the fact of the immense influence of the nerves in cholera, as illustrated in 1832 by Professor Recamier. He was summoned to a bedside, where he found a dying man, the features rigid, cramps all over the body, the voice changed—in fact, all the most fatal symptoms strongly characterized. After an attentive diagnosis, the sagacious doctor snatched off the bed-clothes and commenced flogging the patient with all the strength he possessed. The spectators, for an instant electrified, were naturally enraged. The dying man, by one expiring effort, started from his bed, threw himself on the doctor, who ran off, hotly pursued along passages and corridors by the cholera patient till both reached the top of the hospital stairs, when the breathless professor stopped, and, looking at the ghastly pursuer, coolly asked: "And how do you feel?" "Feel!" said the astonished patient, "feel, indeed! why," (after a pause,) "I have no more cramps!" "I believe you; but after this fine race you require rest." Some cups of *tisane*, and the pseudo-moribund was saved.

THE BLACK DIAMOND

COAL AND MINING COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Incorporated under the General Mining Laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL..........$300,000.
Divided into 30,000 Shares at $10 per Share.
Reserved for Working Capital 5000 Shares.
For Contingent Fund..........2500 Shares.

OFFICERS:
President—NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER,
Treasurer—CHARLES SEIBERT, } Pittsburgh
Secretary—CHRISTIAN SEIBERT,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINES:
LORENZ HOFFMANN, Webster, Pennsylvania.
GENERAL BUSINESS SUPERINTENDENT:
T. BOSWELL PHILLIPS, Philadelphia.
DIRECTORS:
Nicholas Schneider,
Charles Seibert,
Christian Seibert,
Lorenz Hoffmann,
T. Boswell Phillips,
Joseph Reymann,
Philip Eichenaub, Pittsburgh.
Joseph Seibert,
Jacob Dressel.

The Directors of this, the Black Diamond Coal and Mining Company, respectfully present to those who desire to make a safe and lucrative investment, the following report of its property, viz:

One hundred and ninety-one (191) acres and seventy-three (73) perches, strict measure, of choice mineral land, owned in fee simple, situate, lying and being in the township of Carroll, Washington county, and State of Pennsylvania, one mile above Monongahela City, on the Monongahela river, in the third pool of the slack water, and about forty (40) feet above water level.

This land contains two veins of bituminous coal, of a most excellent quality. The upper vein is three (3) feet, the lower one is five and a-half (5½) feet in thickness.

The latter has already entries and chambers driven and made in it, of sufficient capacity to accommodate one hundred and fifty (150) miners.

The other improvements, all of which are entirely new, consists in part as follows:

Tipple and iron shute, with everything attached in complete running order; railroad with double track, laid with T rail, extending from the mouth of the pit, or opening to the mines, to the tipple, say a distance of two hundred (200) feet; twenty-five (25) pit cars blacksmith shop, &c.; also, sixteen (16) double two-story new dwelling houses, built in a convenient and comfortable manner, with ample surface land for extensive operations.

Besides the coal, this land contains immense quantities of limestone, flagstone, &c.

The upper surface or top is excellent farming land. The farm could easily be rented for about three hundred dollars per annum. The Directors consider it, however, to the Company's interest, instead of renting to retain it for pasturage and raising feed for the mules required for drawing the pit cars, &c.

Adjoining this property on the north, the Company own all the coal contained in a tract of one hundred and fifteen (115) acres coal land, of like superior quality.

Practical and energetic business men having the management of the affairs of the Company, it is confidently and reasonably anticipated that the stock will heavily advance in value at a very early period. There are no grounds to doubt that this Company will not soon be able to declare large dividends.

Possessing a large working capital, backed by a large contingent fund, stockholders run no risk of being assessed at any time for additional means to prosecute the work with. Independent of which guarantee, everything is already in complete working order.

Setting out with the determination of placing this upon a footing with the safest and most productive companies, the officers will be judicious and economical in the management of its affairs.

Parties inclined to invest desiring any further particulars, can obtain the sought-for information by calling at either of the offices, or addressing

CHRISTIAN SEIBERT, Secretary,
Office, No. 89 Water street, Postoffice box 1418, Pittsburgh, Pa., or,
T. BOSWELL PHILLIPS,
General Business Superintendent, Office, No. 204 South First street, Postoffice box 349, Philadelphia, Pa. no17-3taw-3m

250,000. WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c., worth over One Million Dollars! All to be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value! Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive! Splendid List of Articles! All to be sold for $1 each.

250 Solid Silver Dining Sets, $75 to $300; 500 Silver Salvers and Urns, $50 to 250; 500 Solid Silver Tea Sets complete, 50 to 300; 150 Rosewood musical Bxs, 32 airs, 75 to 250; 200 Mahogany Musical Bxs, 24 airs, 50 to 200; 250 Gold Hunting Watches, 75 to 250; 250 Ladies' Enamelled Gold Watches, 50 to 200; 500 Gents' Hunting Silver Watches, 35 to 100; 500 Open-face Silver Watches, 25 to 60; 500 Ivory Opera Glasses, 25 to 100; 500 Mother of Pearl Lorgnettes, 50 to 100; 300 Six Barrel Revolvers, 15 to 0; 500 Single and Double Shooters 10 to 50; 300 Elegant Oil Paintings, 50 to 100; 250 Marble Statues, Busts, &c., 50 to 200; 250 Diamond Rings, 50 to 100; 5,000 Photo. Albums, all sizes, 5 to 50; 2,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, 15 to 30; 3,000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets, 5 to 10; 5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, 6 to 12; 2,000 Chatelaine and Guard Chains, 5 to 20; 7,000 Solitaire and Revolving Brooches, 5 to 10; 2,000 Lava and Florentine do, 4 to 10; 5,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald do, 4 to 10; 5,000 Mosaic, Jet, and Lava Eardrops, 4 to 10; 7,000 Coral and Emerald Eardrops, 3 to 8; 5,000 California Diamond Pins, 5 to 20; 5,000 Cal. Cluster Diamond Pins, 3 to 10; 3,000 sets Solitaire Buttons and Studs, 3 to 10; 3,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., 3 to 8; 10,000 Lockets, double-glass, 3 to 5; 5,000 Lockets for Miniatures, 5 to 10; 3,000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c., 3 to 8; 5,000 plain Gold Rings, 4 to 10; 5,000 chased Gold Rings, 4 to 10; 10,000 shield and Signet Rings, 3 to 10; 10,000 California Diamond Rings, 3 to 10; 7,500 sets Ladies' Jewelry, jet, 5 to 10; 5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, coral, 8 to 12; 5,000 sets Ladies Jewelry, onyx, 10 to 15; 5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, lava, 12 to 20; 2,500 sets Ladies' Jewelry, mosaic, 20 to 30; 10,000 Gold Pens, with silver holders, 5 to 10; 5,000 Gold Pens, with gold holders, 6 to 12; 5,000 Gold Pens and Holders, super'r, 10 to 15; 5,000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups, 8 to 10; 3,000 Silver Castors and Wine Holders, 15 to 50; 2,000 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets, 20 to 50.

Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed Envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents.

All articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring or any set of Jewelry on our list for One Dollar, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth, as there are no uncertainties. The price of certificates is as follows: One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5, with elegant premium; sixty-five for $10, with bonus; one hundred for $15, and handsome present to the getter up of the club.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere, to whom special inducements are offered. Address
PARKINSON & CO., Importers,
no30-1m 208 Broadway, New York.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE Red River Iron Works and Estill Steam Furnace. By virtue of a judgment of the Estill Circuit Court, in the State of Kentucky, in the suit of Josiah A. Jackson's administrator vs. Josiah A. Jackson's heirs and creditors, I will, as Commissioner, on the 17th day of January, 1866, sell at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on the premises, at the Red River Iron Works, in Estill Co., Ky., all the real estate which belonged to Josiah A. Jackson at the time of his death, (including, also, the one undivided fifth of the property hereinafter described, sold by Jackson in his lifetime to S. D. Martin,) consisting of the Red River Iron Works, a Forge, and the Estill Steam Furnace, and the lands attached thereto.

The Forge tract contains between 4,000 and 5,000 acres of land, 1,200 of which is fine bottom land, 800 thereof being in cultivation, and as productive as any land in the State and fully sufficient to support the whole works, when in full operation; the balance of the tract is heavily timbered. There is also on this tract a Saw-Mill, and a Grist Mill with three run of stones, and a ready sale for all the products of both. The water-power is the best in the State, and is available during the whole year, and is capable of driving any amount of machinery that may be attached thereto, and has site and forebays all complete, for any kind of manufactory that may be desired.

The Estill Steam Furnace tract contains between 24,000 and 25,000 acres, all of which is mineral land, affording an inexhaustible supply of ore, and timber of the very best quality in the State. There is also a farm of 400 acres of good bottom land in the furnace tract, with a good farm-house on it. The buildings at the furnace are all that are necessary for the accommodation of all the hands, with shops, &c., for an establishment of this kind. The iron made at this furnace is cold-blast, and has the just reputation of being superior to any made in the State. The indications of the existence of Petroleum on these lands are as favorable as any in the State, and it is believed that this section will prove to be a very fine oil region. The furnace is situated seven miles from the Kentucky river, which affords an outlet for the shipment of the iron. The forge is situated on Red river, a stream navigable for flatboats, and is 15 miles distant from Mt. Sterling, and 20 miles from Winchester, from both of which places good turnpike roads run into the richest counties in the State. The entire property will be sold all together, and is worthy the attention of capitalists who may wish to make a profitable investment.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchaser will be required to execute bonds for the purchase money, with good personal security, (a lien will also be reserved on the land,) having the force and effect of judgments, and payable at the First National Bank of Lexington; one-third of the amount payable in 120 days, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in two years, all bearing interest from the day of sale. Instead of personal security, the purchaser may substitute, as security, bonds of the United States, to be deposited with the Commissioner, to be held as security for the purchase money. For further particulars apply to S. G. JACKSON, at the Red River Iron Works, or to the undersigned, at Winchester, Kentucky.

Sale at 11 o'clock A. M. B. F. BUCKNER,
no23-2aw-td Commissioner.

G. W. KIEFER..........WM. HUMMEL.
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER & HUMMEL,
(Successors to Kiefer, Straub & Co.)
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
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DENTISTRY.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..........WM. HENDERSON.

First night of the engagement of the premier danseuse, SIGNORITA JOVETTA, assisted by the Dancer, Master de Ballet, Prof. Geo. W. Smith, who will appear in the Double Dance of "Giselle," and "Ballero de Cadiz."

THIS (Friday) EVENING, will be presented the great drama of the day, entitled the
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Seven acts and ten scenes.
Act 1st—The Prologue.
Act 2d—Home of the Banker.
Act 3d—Union Square.
Act 4th—The Five Points.
Act 5th—The Fire
Act 6th—The Dead Man's Heirs.
Between the acts and after the play, the premier danseuse, Signorita Jovetta and Prof. G. W. Smith, will execute their beautiful dances.

S. F. LEYDE,
ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,
251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
(Second door above Christ's M. E. church.)
Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and
TEETH.

Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to suit every individual case, in perfect imitation of nature, and mounted on FINE GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM and PORCELAIN. Also, the common Vulcanized Rubber, or cheap "blow work."

Persons desiring this kind of work can get a better article for $4 to $9, with beautiful gums, a more natural appearance and finer finish than can be made by any "steam machinery."

Call and see ten different specimens, ranging in price from $4 to $75. All work guaranteed to be just as represented.

Having been in active practice for ten years, is thoroughly posted and prepared to perform every operation in the best manner.

Teeth Extracted
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,
By the use of a
Perfectly safe Anœsthetic.
oc31-3m

SKATES.

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SKATES,
2,500 PAIR
Ladies,
Gents and
Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY.
For sale low by
JAMES BOWN,
no3-4m **No. 136 Wood street.**

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ORGANS,
MELODEONS.
Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,
53 FIFTH STREET,
Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hintz's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.
THESE INSTRUMENTS
ARE
IN EVERY RESPECT
THE
MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
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THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
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BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make
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to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no8

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N. J. BIGLEY
Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal.
YARD, FOOT OF TRY STREET,
NEAR CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se2-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.
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DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Are receiving by next steamer from Liverpool, a choice lot of
ENGLISH CARPETS,
Suitable for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Offices, Churches, Halls, &c., selected expressly for Pittsburgh retail trade, and offered
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
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71 and 73 Fifth Street.
Lyon's Building next to the U. S. Custom House.
☞ Salesroom, Second Story. no14

CARPETS.
The largest and most varied assortment in this city at less than Eastern prices.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

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And Felts, by the yard, in all widths. Two hundred Drugget and Felt Squares, for the winter covering of Carpets, in every variety of colors, pattern and size.
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From three-quarters to six yards wide. N. B. A very large stock of extra quality Oil Cloth Remnants suitable for stove and hearth pieces, sold at cost prices.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
no22 23 Fifth street.

57 DRUMS CAUSTIC SODA.
75 CASKS SODA ASH.
25 CASKS SAL SODA.
At New York rates, freight added.
On hand and to arrive. For sale by
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AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manageress..........Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

Farewell benefit and positively last appearance in Pittsburgh, for some years, of the renowned artists,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 1st, will be presented John Brougham's beautiful drama of the
IRISH EMIGRANT.
After which C. W. Tayleur's comedietta, entitled a
LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.
To conclude with Florence's speciality of
LORD FLANEGAN.
Saturday afternoon, "Dot; or the Cricket on the Hearth."
Saturday evening, the new sensation play of the "Rover's Bride; or, the Pirate's Wedding."
Monday, BLANCHE DE BAR.

PITTSBURGH MUSEUM,
61 Fifth street.
(Under the Opera House.)
Living Wild Animals,
Newly Invented Cosmoramas,
Tropical Birds,
Statuary, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
☞ Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
GEORGE THOMPSON,
WILL LECTURE IN
Lafayette Hall,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5th.
SUBJECT:
"NOW AND THEN."
Single tickets 50 cents. Secured Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at the Library Rooms Monday, December 4th, commencing at 10 o'clock.
THOS. BAKEWELL, JR., WM. B. EDWARDS,
R. C. ALBREE, CHAS. L. CALDWELL,
JAS. J. DONNELL, O. McCLINTOCK,
dec1-4t Lecture Committee.

MASONIC HALL.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
November 30 and December 1st.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
ARTEMUS WARD'S
FAREWELL NIGHTS IN AMERICA
ARTEMUS WARD'S HUMOR.
"More humorous than any other humor. The grin is broader, under the mask of which lies, if not the deepest wisdom, most sterling common sense. Readers must buy the book for themselves."—*Chamber's Journal, London.*
A. WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
The public are respectfully informed that these will most positively be ARTEMUS WARD'S last nights in Pittsburgh, prior to his departure for England, where arrangements are already being perfected for his early appearance at Egyptian Hall London.
The pictorial part of his entertainments embraces
EIGHTEEN COLOSSAL PAINTINGS
Faithfully photographing, on a gigantic scale, the STREETS OF SALT LAKE CITY, and the singularly beautiful Valley of Utah. The accompanying descriptive Lecture by Artemus Ward will be cheerful. The success of this entertainment has been so marked that it is perhaps proper to refer to it here. Commencing in the City of New York, it was given at Dodworth Hall for one hundred consecutive nights to densely crowded houses. Its success subsequently in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis, was no less positive and brilliant.
Admission 50c; reserved seats 75c. Reserved seats for sale at C. C. Mellor's Music Store, Wood street, where a plan of the Hall can be seen. Sale of Reserved Seats will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, November 28th.
The Piano used is one of Chickering's make, and kindly furnished by Mr. Mellor. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
JOHN P. SMITH, Director.
PARTICULAR NOTICE—Artemus Ward will appear at New Castle, Pa., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 29th. no27-5t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURGH OIL WORKS.
OWSTON, WROE & CO.,
REFINERS AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
no27-3m] **Duquesne Way, near Hand st.**

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK	$225,000
WORKING FUND	25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE	1 00

OFFICERS.
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.
S. A. JOHNSTON, L. S. RISDON,
FRANK SNYDER, JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GEIST, W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE. je3-1y

TENANT FARM
OIL COMPANY,
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

Capital Stock	$150,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	$1 00

OFFICERS:
President..........S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer..........ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.
Frank Snyder, James Graham,
J. G. Weir, Stephen Lawson
H. W. Ritchie. au30-tf

WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers of
Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.
ALSO, DEALERS IN
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THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

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PURE MECCA OIL.
15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCA OIL,
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
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OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh je30-6m

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WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
GOLD PENS,
RUBBER PEN HOLDERS AND PENCILS,
POCKET BOOKS,
BANKERS' CASES.
For sale by
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no22 corner Wood and Third streets.

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Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, RAGS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING PAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.,
Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

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dec13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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513 MARKET ST., PHILAEDLPHIA,
Wholesale Dealers
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COTTON YARNS,
Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,
BATTING, WADDING,
TWINES, WICKS,
COVERLET YARN, GRAIN BAGS,
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OIL CLOTHS, FANCY BASKETS,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c. &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNIVERSARY
Freedmen's Aid Commission
The Freedmen's Aid Commission, of Western Pennsylvania, &c., will hold its Anniversary, in
LAFAYETTE HALL,
Saturday Evening, Dec. 2d, at 7 o'clock.
The public are invited.
SPEAKERS:
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.
Hon. JUDGE BOND, of Baltimore.
Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON.
Rev. J. R. SHIPHERD, Washington, D. C., Sec'y.
no29-4t C. G. HUSSEY, President.

PROF. COWPER'S
Dancing Academy,
WILKINS' HALL, FOURTH STREET, near Smithfield. Open for the reception of pupils on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. New Classes now forming for beginners; Ladies' class at 2 o'clock. Masters' and Misses' class at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen's class at 7 in the evening. A new class for the German now forming.
Having had the honor to be elected Corresponding Member of the *Societe Academique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Theatre Imperial de l'Opera,* all new dances emanating from the society will be forwarded to me as soon as produced.
☞ The Hall floor has been newly waxed, and when disengaged by classes, can be rented for evening parties. Prof. Cowper can be seen daily at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE. no23-6t

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FAREWELL TOUR OF
CHANG AND ENG,
The Original and Far Famed
SIAMESE TWINS, AND THEIR CHILDREN.
Also, the Wonderful Wild
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
Positively Four Days Only,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.
Two Grand Levees each day—Afternoon and Evening. Doors open from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9.
Admission 50 cents, children 25 cents.
Thanksgiving Day, three exhibitions. Doors open from 10 to 12 A. M.; from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9.
no29-10t

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NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
☞ Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
no18-3m

WILLIAM CARROLL...JOHN BEATTIE...CHAS. CARROLL.
(Late of Peoria,) (of Cincinnati.) (Late of Cin'ti.)
CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS
Highwines, etc., etc.
No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati, O.; David Dows & Co., New York; Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh. no24-3m

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HAMPTON J. CHENY..........B. P. ROY.
STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Pig Iron, and Produce generally,
Nos. 9 and 10 Broad st., Nashville, Tenn.
Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.
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Of Pittsburgh; and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. oc5-2m

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
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oc28-3m

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AND FACTOR IN
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98 Water and 132 First streets,
PITTSBURGH.
51 Broad street, New York.
oc28

WM. M. MURRAY..........L. WILCOX
WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
BENZINE, &C.
Extra facilities for
Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.
Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap12-1y

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of
COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.
Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. no9-3meod

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COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.
☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe1

GEORGE COLHOUN..........WM. B. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
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DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, NO. 38 WOOD STREET,
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AGENTS FOR THE
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Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
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Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 353 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block) PITTSBURGH. Storeage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street. oc2-3m

C. REITER..........J. A. GRAFF.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures
Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
L. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
ap3—aug25-6m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMEMBER,
SOUTH & ROSS,
63 Market street.
GIVE THEM A CALL. oc28

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

LATE TRADE.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street,
Are now opening a large and carefully selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods and Notions
All of which have been bought since the decline, for CASH.
DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
COBURGS,
THIBET CLOTHS,
DELAINES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
ALPACAS,
POPLINS,
BROCADES,
SILK LUSTRES,
WOOL DELAINES,
CASSIMERES.
ALSO,
SHAWLS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' CLOTHS, FRENCH CLOTHS,
OVERCOATINGS, BELGIAN Do.
AMERICAN CLOTHS.
PLAID FLANNELS in great variety.
SHIRTING " " "
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS,
CORSET JEANS,
PAPER CAMBRICS
BLANKETS,
GREY AND WHITE.
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSHIRTS
And DRAWERS.
An examination of our stock will satisfy the closest buyer that we can and will meet the emergency.
no23-tf WILSON, CARR & CO.

J. M'ELROY......JAMES DICKSON......JOHN T. SHANE
DRY GOODS.
FALL 1865!
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
No. 54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their
FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, AT
Low Prices, for Cash.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS
In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season. A very large stock of
FLANNELS,
Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:
FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'S,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDE'S.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,
A full line; also,
COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARN,
BATTING AND BAGS.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se4-3m-MW&F

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS.
—GO TO—
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls.
—GO TO—
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls.
GREAT BARGAINS AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
oc25

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have in store, and for sale at prices
AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES
A very full and attractive stock of
NEW GOODS,
Comprising all that is new and desirable in
RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBRODERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
SILK SCARFS;
LADS' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS
A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP-STAIRS. se27

J. A. WILSON..........J. W. CARR..........D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
se25 PITTSBURGH

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express and Exchange Company,
SOLE FREIGHT AGENTS
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
OFFICES:
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.
39 and 40 COURT SQUARE, Boston.
Pier 42 North River, (foot of Canal st.,) New York.
607 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
STEAMERS SAIL
On the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when departure will be on Saturday preceding.
MAILS close at 11½ A. M. on days of sailing. Letters must be enclosed in the various denominations of government stamped envelopes, according to weight, these, with our frank attached, may be procurred at any of our offices.
Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.
California Coupons bought or collected.
Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.
Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.
Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.
Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as *the safest* way of providing themselves with funds.
Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.
California and Nevada Mining and other Stocks bought and sold on Commission by telegraph.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
je21-6m oc28

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH
successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
oc16-6m

[illegible]

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Corner Second and Wood sts., Pittsburgh.
no23-3m

FORSYTH'S
U. S. STANDARD SCALES,
Over 100 varieties, adapted to every business.
Also, MARVIN'S celebrated
Fire Proof Safes.
FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
no17-3m 39 MARKET STREET.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CO PARTNERSHIP.
We have associated with us GEORGE P. McBRIDE, the Co-partnership dating from August 8th, 1865.
NIMICK & CO.
ALEX. NIMICK..........WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES FRAZIER..........GEO. P. M'BRIDE.
NIMICK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON AND BLOOMS,
95 WATER and 123 FRONT STS.,
nov21-1m PITTSBURGH.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed that HUNTER RICHEY has been admitted a member in our firm, the name of which continues the same as heretofore. The business, with increased facilities, will be continued at our new Saw Mill, corner of Corry street and Allegheny river, Allegheny, Pa.
RICHEY & FINKBINE.
DAVID RICHEY,
AMOS FINKBINE,
HUNTER RICHEY. no8-1m

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

WM. LADLAY..........OWEN BYRNE.
READY-MADE
CLOTHING.
OVERCOATS,
FROM $35 00 TO $45 00.
BUSINESS SUITS,
FROM $35 00 TO $50 00.
Made in the latest style and finest material.
NO. 52 ST. CLAIR ST.,
WM. LADLAY & CO.
oc14

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.
The undersigned are happy to inform all those who are in want of
CLOTHING,
Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers,
Ties, Scarfs, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders, Socks,
Hats and Caps,
Of all descriptions, or any other article belonging to the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
That they have just received a large and well selected stock of the above-mentioned articles, and are now offering the same at the
Lowest Cash Figures
And at prices which defy competition. Goods sold there warranted as represented. Also just received,
A Large Stock of Overcoats,
Ranging in prices from $8 00 to $45 00. Call and examine their stock, which is open for the inspection of all.
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
47 FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THEATRE.
Branch: 29 St. Clair Street.
no28

MEDICAL.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.
NO. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS.,
no22 *PITTSBURGH.*

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first-class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory,
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER
&
WILSON
SEWING
MACHINES
Are the Best.
Examine them before purchasing,
At the office of
E. P. CARPENTER,
No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
no22

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S **Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.** These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. au30-1y

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

MORROW & REED,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 91 Third Street,
se1-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

RESTAURANTS.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in elegant style, together with all the delicacies of the season. oc17-1y

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WALL PAPER,
On satin and blank ground, in great variety at the lowest prices at No. 107 Market street.
no11 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PANEL DECORATIONS,
For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 107 Market street.
no11 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

FINE DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS—Made by Westley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by JAMES BOWN,
[illegible] 136 Wood street.

RAILROADS.

1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865.
Pennsylvania Central R. R.
TWELVE DAILY TRAINS,

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:20 A. M., stopping at principal Stations. Arrives at Altoona at 7:25 A. M., Tyrone 8:23 A. M., [Bellefonte 10:32 A. M., Lock Haven 12:19 P. M.,] Harrisburg‡ 1:00 P. M., Baltimore‡ 5:20 P. M., New York, via Allentown 10:25 P. M., Philadelphia‡ at 5:45 P. M., and New York, via Philadelphia at 10:21 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 A. M., stopping at nearly all Stations. Altoona† at 1:50 P. M., Harrisburg‡ 8:15 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia 1:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11:40 A. M., stopping at nearly all Stations. Altoona‡ 6:05 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:25 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS¶—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:25 P. M., stopping only at principal Stations. Arrives at Latrobe‡ 5:10 P. M., Altoona 9:10 P. M., Harrisburg 2:35 A. M., Baltimore* 7:00 A. M., New York, via Allentown 10:00 A. M., Philadelphia* 7:10 A. M., and New York, via Philadelphia at 12:05 P. M. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia and to New York via Allentown.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 P. M., stopping only at principal Stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3:00 A. M., Harrisburg* 8:15 A. M., Baltimore‡ 12:30 P. M., New York, via Allentown, 3:10 P. M., Philadelphia‡ 1:10 P. M., and New York, via Philadelphia at 5:42 P. M.

*Breakfast. †Dinner. ‡Supper.
¶Daily, all other trains Sundays excepted.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday at 4:15 P. M., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains of the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10 A. M., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R., and Hollidaysburg Branch.

First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 6:30 A. M.

Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 10:43 A. M.

Penn Accommodation No. 1, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 3:00 P. M.

Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 6:05 P. M.

Penn Accommodation No. 2, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 10:30 P. M., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn Station.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10:05 A. M. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 P. M.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Mail	1:50 A. M.
Fast Line	2:40 A. M.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 A. M.
Penn Accommodation	7:55 A. M.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 A. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 A. M.
Baltimore Express	1:20 P. M.
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant	10:50 P. M.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	1:50 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	2:05 P. M.
Penn Accommodation No. 2	6:25 P. M.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	12:35 P. M.

An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office No. 410 Penn street, open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore express will arrive with Philadelphia express at 2:30 P. M. on Mondays.

NOTICE—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent,
At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets. no28

1865. PITTSBURGH, 1865.
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA
STEUBENVILLE to
COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS,
And all the principal cities West and South-west.
On and after MONDAY, November 20, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line	2:50 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
Mail	8:00 "	3:15 P. M.
Express	2:30 P. M.	12:35 A. M.
Steubenv'e Accommodation	4:00 "	10:10 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
oc9-tf General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after November 19th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Cincin'l. & Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2:50 A. M.	2:50 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Express	1:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	5:05 P. M.
Express	2:45 P. M.		
Mail	7:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
For New Castle and Erie			6:40 A. M.

Returning, Arrive at Pittsburgh:
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 1:50 A. M. 3:10 P. M. 6:00 P. M. 9:00 P. M. C. & P. R. R. 11:15 A. M. 3:30 P. M. 9:30 P. M.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

N. B.	Roch'r.	N. C.	Economy.	Wellsville
9:00 A. M.	2:05 P. M.	3:50 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	3:50 P. M.
11:50 A. M.				
4:20 P. M.				
5:40 P. M.				

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M. 2:30 P. M. 4:30 P. M. 12:20 A. M.
C. & P. R. R. 10:00 A. M.
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City.
my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1865, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:15 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Express " "	3:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Second " "	6:15 P. M.	2:05 P. M.
First Braddock's "	7:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Second " "	4:10 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For tickets, apply to
A. J. SHANK, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS.

FORT PITT
BOILER, STILL AND TANK
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Manufacturers of
Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular
Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers,
CHIMNEYS,
BRITCHEN,
FIRE BEDS,
ASH PANS,
STEAM PIPE,
SALT PANS,
IRON BRIDGES,
OIL STILLS,
OIL TANKS,
AGITATORS,
SETTLING PANS,
CONDENSERS,
PRISON DOORS,
GASOMETERS.
STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. se1-3m

PITTSBURGH & McKEESPORT
CAR COMPANY,
MANUFACTORY, McKEESPORT, PA.
PITTSBURGH OFFICE, 84 WOOD STREET.

This company is organized under the General Manufacturing Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with ample capital and facilities for doing an extensive business. We respectfully solicit orders for the manufacture of BOX, GONDOLA and RAILROAD COAL CARS PIT CARS, SCREEN BEARERS and BARS complete Railroad Rollers, Pit Wagon Wheels, Frogs and Turnouts for Coal Roads. Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plows, Plow Points, Cultivators, and Foundry Castings in general.
IRON AND METAL TURNING,
Done to order on short notice.

W. H. BROWN, President, Pittsburgh.
R. H. PALMER, Treasurer, Pittsburgh.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Supt., Pittsburgh,
WM. STARK, Manager, McKeesport.
DIRECTORS.
W. H. BROWN, WM. STEVENSON,
R. H. PALMER, W. S. HAVEN,
fe3meod J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS
ESTABLISHED IN 1848.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Tool Cast Steel
Spring, Plow, Blister and Saw Steel, Railroad Car Springs and Spring Steel, Axle Springs, Steel Tire, &c. best Cast Steel suitable for Oil Tools. Warehouse, 83 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap5

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mula, and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

HATHAWAY, LEACH & STEARNS,
417 ARCH street, Philadelphia,
Manufacturers of
Boring Tools, Steam Engines and Boilers. Dealers in Portable Saw Mills, Engine and Hand Lathes, Planers, Bolt Cutters, Power Punches, Drills, Slide Rests, Scroll and Independent Jaw Chucks.
Depot for Banks, Dinmore & Co.'s Platform, Beam, Railroad Track, Coal and Hay Scales.
oc31-3m

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS.
ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh.
HERRON & CO.,
ap24-1y Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

C. CADMAN..........T. E. CRAWFORD
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,
CADMAN & CRAWFORD,
Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au16-1y

J. E. CONNOR, Manufacturer of the latest improved Screw, Lever and Drop Presses; Cutting and Stamping Dies; and general agent for the far famed Olmsted's late improved combined Double seamer and Setting Down Machine; combined Circular Squares and Bevel Cutters, and Tinners' Tools of all kinds made to order.
Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Adams street,
[illegible] BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined, Charcoal
AND JUNIATA BLOOM.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON,
HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.
BOILER PLATE, and SHEET IRON.
MOWER and REAPER BARS.
CYLINDER, and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES FOR SAME.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk
COAL SCREEN IRON,
NAILS and SPIKES.
Warehouse, No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market streets. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. se11-3m

EULER & SAUNTER,
NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
AND
Spring Wagons.
All sizes of Wheelbarrows constantly on hand made to order.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice.
EULER & SAUNTER,
de17-e No. 7 St. Clair street.

CARLIN & GIBSON,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE WORKS,
Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.
We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler Counter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c., &c. my31-3m

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.
MODES, RYRIE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
BLACK AND GREEN GLASSWARE
DRUGGISTS' WARE, BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c.
Warehouse, No. 144 Water street, between Smithfield and Grant streets.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
We warrant our wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the mountains. Always on hand Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to.
☞ Particular attention paid to Private Moulds.
no4-1y

BERLIN FOUNDRY,
PRICE & SIMS,
(Successors to W. G. Price.)
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.
Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy, made to order. ja26-1

HARTLEY, PHELPS & CO.,
No. 58 Smithfield Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Stretched, Cemented and Rivetted Leather Belting and Hose,
Fire, Steamboat and Hydrant Hose, Wool Packing Fire Buckets,
Patent Oil Tanned Lace Leather.
Hose Couplings and Nozzles, Copper and Iron Rivet Belt Hooks, &c.
Special attention given to making MAIN DRIVING BELTS, either double or single, which we make from the backs of hides, and warrant to run straight on the pulleys. ap14-tf

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WAREHOUSE, 97 WATER ST., BELOW WOOD,
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WHEAT— [illegible]

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1

THE GREAT OIL CASE.

The Sale of the Copeland Farm.

THE FARM WORTH MILLIONS.

The Attempt to Pay a Debt of $290,000 with $10,000.

DECREE OF THE COURT IN FAVOR OF COMPLAINANT.

Important Decision by Judges Grier and McCandless.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, Hon. Wilson McCandless read the opinion of the Court in the case of Parcus T. Copeland vs. Daniel H. Burtis and Albert G. Morey, which was argued at the recent session of the Court in this city. Following is the

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The complainant in January, 1865, was the owner of a tract of land on Pithole Creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania. It adjoined a tract called the Holmden farm, on which a well had been sunk called the "United States Well," which on the 9th of January commenced to flow with oil to a large amount. Its value was estimated not in thousands but in millions.

Previous to this time the enormous wealth which had been suddenly accumulated by those who by good fortune or good judgment had become the owners of the best oil producing lands, had caused a fever of speculation to spread through the country and among all classes of society. The rich desired to be richer, and the poor to become suddenly rich. Of course there was no want of persons willing to turn the mania to their own profit and speculate on the credulity or folly of others. Every tract of land whose surface was worthless was presumed to contain hidden treasures beneath it, and was seized for the purpose of an oil stock company boasting of a capital of hundreds of thousands, divided into infinitesimal shares to attempt even the poor to waste their hard earnings in these new schemes to obtain sudden wealth.

Nine-tenths of these stock companies were mere bubbles, supported for a time by reports from agents who were daily expecting to "*strike oil.*" But the stockholders, finding themselves only called on to pay assessments on their stocks instead of receiving dividends from profits, began at last to open their eyes. Consequently there was a sudden collapse in the market of such commodities. The good and the bad suffered equally in the public estimation, while the real value of each remained the same.

The success of the "United States Well" demonstrated the great value of the lands on Pithole Creek. There was every reason to calculate that the Copeland tract would yield as great profits as the Holmden tract, which it adjoined. The value of it, therefore, was not merely speculative or uncertain, depending on the panics of the stock market. It had not been converted into stock to be tossed up by bulls or trampled by bears.

In the first stage of this transaction, Copeland acted with discretion and with judgment. If he had continued to do so, we should not have heard of this controversy. Instead of attempting to manage the sale of his farm himself, he put it into the hands of Mr. Bell, who was a sort of broker or agent in conducting the sales of oil lands. He offered him two per cent. on the sum he should obtain for the tract, which was very judicious. Mr. Bell contracted with the defendant, Burtis, for the sale of the land for the sum of $300,000.

Previous to the execution by Copeland and wife of the agreement with Burtis on the 21st of January, one Rugg had obtained an interest in the tract of one-eighth, which Copeland was instructed by his agent to have released or adjusted.

Rugg, who had before promised to release for the sum of $8,000, demanded $40,000 after the success of the "United States well" was known, and Copeland, in order to get rid of his claim, was compelled to give him his judgment notes for the sum of $40,000, which would be a valuation of the whole at $320,000.

By the terms of the article of agreement, Burtis, besides the $10,000 paid in cash, covenanted to pay $30,000 on the first of March, and $60,000 on the first of April, $100,000 in three months after that date, and $100,000 in six months. These payments he expected to make by the assistance of capitalists in New York, or the formation of another stock company. His negotiations there for this purpose, failed, owing to the panic in the stock market, which soon after commenced, and the consequent distrust of all schemes of speculation in such investments by which so many had suffered.

He was, therefore, unable to make the payments which became due on his contract. In order to get clear of his covenants and save the $10,000, he, with the assistance of his friend, Albert G. Morey, obtained from the complainant the deed of the 3d of April, to Morey, for the one-third of the consideration on which he (Burtis) was bound by his covenant to pay.

This deed of the 3d of April, 1865, forms the subject matter of this controversy.

The complainant alleges that it was obtained from him by false and fraudulent representations, made by the respondents.

According to the new rule of evidence, supposed to have been made by Congress in a proviso to a section in a revenue bill, the parties were each examined as witnesses—Copeland and wife for complainants, and Burtis and Morey for respondents. The only third and disinterested witness present was Odell, whose testimony confirms that of complainants.

It is unnesessary to refer to books or cases as to the principle of equity which should govern this case. The only question will be, was the complainant, who had sold his land for three hundred thousand dollars, induced to execute this deed for the same to one of defendants by false and fraudulent representation. If such be found to be the fact, there can be no doubt as to the duty of the Court.

Without noticing the discrepancies between the testimony and sworn answers of respondents, or those of the numerous witnesses examined in the case, we shall proceed to state the facts as we find them:

I. The complainant, Copeland, though perfectly competent to manage his little farm, to sell and buy his cattle, and other like transactions, of persons in his situation in life, was a man of dull capacity, ignorant and incapable of apprehending the importance of effect of formal legal instruments when read over to him. He was wholly unfit to transact business of such magnitude without the assistance and advice of friends of capacity much superior to his own. His character and capacity for such business is correctly stated by the respondents.

When Burtis was in New York trying to negotiate a sale of the property for $400,000, he stated to a witness, who inquired of his success, "Not so well as I expected." They had the meeting, the result of which was not satisfactory, but he said they had come to the conclusion to carry out the programme, which he thought would work. The programme was this: Burtis and Mason, and his other friends were going to Titusville. He there would meet a friend of his, whom he wanted to connect with him. His friend was West somewhere—he was not in New York. That they were going to take $75,000 and go to the party from whom he had bought for $300,000, and spread it out before him, and to induce him to accept of the $75,000 for the purchase money, and payment of the property. That if he would not accept of the $75,000 they would go as high as $100,000—that would be the outside figure.

When the witness remarked that he did not think it could be done, he replied, "he could, for this reason; that the parties he was dealing with were old, unacquainted with doing business, unused to handling money only in small quantities; and that $75,000 spread out before them would be a great temptation for them to accept, and that he was confident they would not let the money go away." Witness replied that he might succeed, but they were very different from any people he had ever met on the creek, if he did. Burtis said they would sign any paper that he wanted—that he was in their confidence to that extent that they would do anything he said.

Afterwards, when the respondents were endeavoring to persuade or frighten Rugg into a compromise of his judgment of $40,000—which they threatened to contest—they stated that they did not consider Copeland a man capable of doing such business as Rugg's claim related to. They thought he could be got to sign one paper as well as another—that it would be an easy matter to defraud him.

We have thus, from the respondents' own mouths, a true statement of the business capacity of the party they were about to deal with.

II. When Burtis returns from New York, his friend Morey is there, and had been examining the oil country; he agrees to advance money if they could get the farm for $100,000. Accordingly, without any previous consultation, or consent of Copeland and his wife, (who is rather the shrewdest of the two,) without any application to their agent or broker Bell, who has acted for them in the sale of January 21st, they proceed to draw up the writings which the complainant and wife were to be persuaded to execute on the terms dictated by the purchasers.

The article of agreement made with Copeland in January is assigned by Burtis to Morey. Copeland is not asked to cancel it, but the deed to Morey is drawn for the consideration of $200,000. A mortgage is drawn to Copeland for $50,000, payable in five years with interest payable yearly. But this mortgage is unaccompanied with any bond or personal security, for either principal or interest. The condition of the mortgage is that "If Morey should pay the sum of $50,000 and interest thereon, as aforesaid, with five years from this date."

It is not expected that the oil is inexhaustible, or will run forever. If it should fail within the six years, the vendee might surrender the farm, dug into holes and worthless, after receiving millions of dollars for the oil taken from it.

As might be expected when the terms are prepared by one party without consulting the others, Burtis, who was bound to pay sixty thousand dollars on the first of April, and who had failed to pay thirty thousand in March, was not only to be released from his contract, but was to get back his ten thousand dollars, paid to bind the first bargain. The judgment of Rugg, for which Copeland was personally liable, and which would have been paid but for the default of Burtis, was wholly unprovided for. Respondents verbally promised to pay it, if with the assistance of Copeland, they could not get clear of it, and if so, they were to give Copeland something "handsome."

The deed prepared is drawn with general warranty, without any mention of the previous leases made by the vender of small portions, so that the letter of the warranty was broken as soon as it was signed.

Now, without adverting to the scheme entertained by defendants, of using this judgment of Rugg, to compel a judicial sale of the land for the purpose of defeating the mortgage given complainants, let us examine the means used to persuade or compel him to sign this deed, for the inadequate compensation thus offered.

IV. On the third of April, Burtis goes to the house of complainant, and tells him of the great fall of fancy oil stock in the stock market of New York, and that consequently the lands on Pithole Creek would be unsaleable and had lost its value; that Morey was ready to give him $100,000; that unless this sum was accepted immediately, Morey would return the next day to Chicago; that Rugg had declared his intention to sell the land on his judgment immediately, and unless Copeland would accept his terms he would be ruined. The complainant and his wife are carried off to Burtis's office at one o'clock in the day, where the papers were prepared for their signatures. Morey brings $11,500 and spreads it on the table; Copeland wishes to consult counsel. He is told the papers are all right; had been copied from legal precedents, and that a lawyer would charge ten dollars for his advice. Copeland asks then to see Rugg, and see if he would not give time for the payment. Burtis said there was no time to wait—Morey would leave in the morning. Mrs. Copeland withdrew, saying she would like to see Mr. Rugg before these papers were signed, and then started out to the alley; Burtis followed, and clapped his hand on her shoulder and said for God's sake to call Mr. Copeland and have these papers signed, or you will lose all your land.

Having thus got the signatures of Copeland and wife to this deed, they were told that the vendor had to pay the necessary stamps—and as the consideration stated in the deed was $300,000, three hundred dollars were taken from his money to pay for them.

Thus the complainant, instead of $290,000 which they were entitled to receive on their sale of January before the execution of a deed, were prevailed on to sign a conveyance to Morey for the sum of ten thousand dollars and a mortgage for $50,000, payable in five years, for property worth at least half a million. In a few days after the transaction, the complainant's dull perceptions began to perceive that he had been imposed upon and defrauded. His friends advised him to refuse possession, and to consult counsel, but he was forcibly put out of possession, and this bill was then immediately filed.

It is needless to say that the statements with regard to Rugg were utterly false, and that the representations as to the fall of *fancy oil stocks* in the New York market, though true, were used to deceive an ignorant man, by leading him to infer that the good oil lands on Pithole had depreciated in value. There were no written contracts entered into by the respondents as to the share Burtis was to have in the speculation. To a remark made by a witness to Burtis on the same day "that he had made eighty thousand dollars," he replied, "if I don't make double that I will wonder."

A few days afterwards, the respondents say it was understood that Burtis was to have half for $50,000, and some days after that Burtis was to pay his $50,000 by a transfer of one-half of his fourth to Morey for the same amount.

Thus Burtis was to have three-eighths for his ten thousand paid to Copeland, and Morey five-eighths for his advance of the same sum, thus valuing the speculation at $100,000, though subject to the Rugg judgment and the mortgage. Rugg has neither been paid, nor as yet been defrauded out of his claim.

It is not worth while to characterize by any epithets this transaction, by which a debt of $290,000 had been paid by $10,000, and a verbal promise to pay judgment for which Copeland is still liable, and a mortgage on land which in five or six years may be utterly worthless, after it is exhausted of mineral wealth worth millions.

Suffice to say the deed of the 3d of April has been produced by gross fraud, and ought to be set aside and annulled.

The complainants are entitled to a decree according to the prayer of the bill.

R. C. GRIER,
WILSON MCCANDLESS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Coultersville Homicide—The Case Concluded.

The Court met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, when the testimony for the defense was continued.

Richard Snaiden, Sr., was recalled and testified that his son had no marks of violence upon him on the evening before the difficulty; saw him the next morning and discovered a mark above the eye, where he had been struck, being very much discolored.

Samuel Dias corroborated his brother as to what occurred at the hotel in Coultersville prior to defendants starting down to the dance at Early's.

Robert Morris, of Elizabeth township, testified that he knew all of the defendants well, except Herrington, whom he knew by sight. On the evening of the difficulty he was with them, before they went to the hotel in Coultersville, and with them there until they left. Ryan, who came from McKeesport, on the evening train, told witness of the dance at Early's, and asked him if he would go down. Corroborated other witnesses as to the conversation which took place, as going to show that there was no concerted action, or preparation for a fight. Witness thought if there had been anything of the kind he would have heard it, as he was with the party from the time they left the hotel until they went into Early's, between eight and nine o'clock. At the time of the fuss, in which Brisstin was killed, he was in the bedroom adjoining that in which the dancing was, but saw nothing whatever of the actual fighting, being asleep in one of the beds. Early in the evening, after the first difficulty, Snaiden came in and asked him to take a drink, and some man took a weapon of some sort from under the tick of the bed, could not tell what it was, or what it looked like, the person who took it, concealing or placing it behind his back. The article or weapon was from fifteen to eighteen inches long. The man who had it was not one of the defendants, but witness believed he had seen him in court this morning, and to leave the court this moment; his name was Daniel Munday.

Mr. Kirkpatrick called Munday, who appear ed, having left the room for a moment.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, (pointing to Munday)—Is that man?

Witness—Yes, sir; it is.

Cross-examined.

Q. by Mr. Miller—What time did you go to bed that night?

A. Can't tell just what time. It was raining and I went in to see the dancing. Seats were scarce, and I sat down on the bed.

Q. Were you not drunk that night?

A. No, sir. I am not in the habit of drinking.

Q. Did you tell Felix M'Kenna that you were so drunk that night that you did not know what you were about?

A. No, sir. I don't know Felix M'Kenna.

Q. What time did you get up that night?

A. I was wakened by hearing a woman screaming. Saw a man standing on the floor with nothing on but his pants; he had been cut, I then went home.

Q.—In going along the railroad, to Early's, was not the crowd pretty much scattered, walking along the ties?

A.—Yes, we were.

Q.—How many walked abreast?

A.—I suppose about two or three.

James O'Rourke testified that he kept a drinking-house, on Grant street. Constable Edmondson and Norman Herrington were coming from the Connellsville Railroad depot, and I bid them good morning. Said to Herrington, this is a nice scrape you have got into. He said, "Yes, it is." I said, that is what comes of getting into bad company. He said, "I ought to have my head blowed off," and tears came into his eyes. I think Herrington got a glass of ale; can't recollect that I shoved the bottle of whisky to Edmondson.

George R. Kuntz testified that, as far as he could hear, the character of Snaiden and Dias for peace was good. Dias belonged to the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Snaiden to the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

Thomas Coats testified that Ryan's character for peace was good; he belonged to Company F, 5th Heavy Artillery.

John M'Cleary had known Ryan for seven years; he is a coal miner; his character as an orderly, quiet young man is good.

Hugh Miller testified to the good character of Ryan; he had heard of Snaiden getting into a fuss in a tavern.

Thomas Lamb had known Snaiden for fourteen years; his reputation as a quiet, civil young man is good, as also was Ryan's.

Jacob Ludwig, storekeeper near Coultersville, remembered the facts of the defendants coming to his place of business, while Jackson was there, on the evening of the dance at Early's. Jackson was on the counter, and not in a position that another man could sit upon his knee.

William Duncan, called to contradict Catharine Early, testified that on one occasion she said, under oath, that she told William Jackson that he was as welcome to the party as if he had been invited. Felix McKenna also stated, at the preliminary examination, that the man with the club came into the dancing room, before the cutting, with the club, which he picked up near the door as he passed in. Have known Dias since he was a boy; his character for peace is good.

Cross examined—Since I came home from the army I have heard of a difficulty that he was in.

Rev. David R. Rhine testified that he had been acquainted in the neighborhood where Snaiden resided for about seven years; took Snaiden into my church (Methodist); his character for peace is good.

Cross-examined—Took him in my church during the first year of my officiation, as a full member, after serving the usual probation. Can't say that he is yet a member of the church, having been removed to another pastorate. Five years have passed since I have been located in the circuit in which Snaiden resides.

Rev. Robert H. Sutton testified that he had charge of the Coultersville congregation for two years. Was acquainted with Snaiden's character for peace; it is good.

Cross-examined—Took charge of the congregation after Rev. Rhine retired, two other pastors having intervened. My charge ceased last September. Snaiden was a member of my congregation, and during the last year of my pastoral charge he was in the army. Know him since his return; he is yet a member of the church. William J. Kranth was a member and very well acquainted in the congregation spoken of, Snaiden was a member, was very intimate with his family, his character is good.

Cross-examined—Have been residing in the city constantly for eighteen months. Snaiden went into the army after I left Coultersville; have seen him since; visited his family; heard of a difficulty he had, prior to one in question, on the railroad.

Robert Cornell, eight years a resident of Coultersville, had known Snaiden for fourteen years; knew his reputation for peace; it was good.

Cross-examined—Don't know what other people think of him; I always considered it good; he has worked for me ever since he was old enough.

Capt. F. C. Flanegan and George Giles also testified to Snaiden's good character.

Dr. Penny testified that between one and two o'clock in the morning after the row at Early's, Herrington, accompanied by Snaiden, Dias and Ryan, called upon him; they were all under the influence of liquor when they were at my house. There was a scalp wound on Herrington's head about two inches in length, to which I applied adhesive plaster. I noticed a slight abrasion of the skin on the back of Ryan's head, about a half an inch in length, which did not require any attention. Herrington had a contusion, with considerable extravasated blood, made with a blunt instrument.

Joseph Dick testified that at the time of the last difficulty he saw a man with a club; it was about the time the fuss begun, and before he knew any cutting was done. I saw the man pick up the club from about the foot of the bed and go towards the dining room with it. I was in the bedroom part of the time, and part of the time up stairs. Daniel Munday came in the bedroom and said he was cut; this was the first I knew of the cutting; it was not a great while before this that I saw the man pick up the club; it might have been five minutes or ten.

Cross-examined—I had a watch; did not look at it; don't know anything about the time; there was a good deal of fuss in the dancing room, and I was outside; it is mere speculation.

Robert Morris was recalled, and testified that he caught up with defendants at Coultersville, after they left Early's, and went with them to Dr. Penny. They drank nothing on the road that I know of; there were no public houses.

Cross-examined—They had gone up the railroad about half a mile before I caught up; left them and went to the river; could not get across, then followed and caught up with them again at Coultersville.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Felix McKenna recalled—Saw the witness, Robert Murrow at the house that night. He appeared to be sober.

Q.—Did he not tell you that he knocked down three or four?

Objected to by the defense, on the ground that the witness (Morris') attention had not been called to the matter. Objection sustained.

The evidence in the case here closed, when Mr. Miller opened for the Commonwealth. He was followed by Messrs. Evans and Marshall for the defense. Mr. Moreland commenced an argument for the prosecution, but the Court adjourned before he had concluded. The verdict of the jury will be anxiously waited for by the friends of the prisoners, a large array of whom have crowded the Court room since the commencement of the trial.

Enterprise Base Ball Club.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having noticed with pleasure the stand you have always taken in encouraging athletic games, for the physical developement of our young men, we send you the following result of the matches played by the Enterprise Base Ball Club this season, together with the averages of the players, hoping you will give it a place in your valuable paper. The Enterprise Base Ball Club, now champion of Western Pennsylvania, have played, during the past season, ten first nine games, of which they were victors in eight, viz: Two with the Allegheny Club, two with the Lincoln Club, one with the Collins Club of East Liberty, two with the Senior Club of Jefferson College, and one with a picked nine out of the whole College at Canonsburg. They lost two games, viz: One with the Allegheny, and one with the Athletics of Philadelphia. The total number of runs in these matches is 329 for the Enterprise, against 236 on the part of their opponents. The number of innings in which no runs were made is 15 for the Enterprise, against 20 for their opponents. The number of fly catches are 72 by the Enterprise, against 69 by their opponents. The highest score in a single game was 64, against 33 by their opponents; lowest score 6 against 12 by their opponents. It will be seen by this summary, that the club has surpassed its opponents in every particular in the average of their games. The following are the average of the different members who have played in match games, during the season, showing the number of matches played in, the number and average of runs made, and the number and average of outs, commencing with the best average.

AVERAGES.

NAMES	Number of games	Number of Runs	Average of Runs	Number of Outs	Average of Outs	Average of Runs	Average of Outs
Graham	5	24	4 4	16	3 1	4 4	3 1
Brocket	4	19	4 3	9	2 1	4 3	2 1
Peel	6	27	4 3	12	2	4 3	2
Jacobus	5	21	4 1	9	1 4	4 1	1 4
Logan	9	37	4 1	24	2 6	4 1	2 6
Irwin	8	36	4	21	2 6	4	2 6
Whitesides	3	12	4	9	3	4	3
Kramer	8	29	3 5	19	2 3	3 5	2 3
McKnight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beardman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	4	1 2	4
Bryant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, JR., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. B. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV. 29, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	105 00	......
United States 5-20s	100 00	......
United States 7 30s	97 00	......
United States 10-40's	90 00	......
United States Certificates	96 50	......
Gold	1 44¼	......
Allegheny County 5 s	72 00	......
Pittsburgh 5's	68 50	......
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's	......	103 50
Connellsville Railroad 6's	79 00	......
Exchange Bank	......	85 00
Fourth National Bank	......	120 00
Merchants' and Manufacturers National	56 00	......
People's National Bank	......	105 00
Ralston	......	2 00
Dunkard Creek Petroleum Co	......	20
Phoenix Oil Co	......	1 25

SALES

10 shares National Refining and Storing Co.......... $6 00
Gold opened in New York at 148.

THURSDAY, November 30th—P. M.

The money market has undergone no material change. Supplied with abundant means, it could furnish accommodations up to the demand, but there is considerable suspense hanging over it, which restrains operations and makes capitalists somewhat timid. There is no occasion for the apprehension of any policy being adopted by the Treasury Department that will in the least be embarrassing to the interests of trade. Whatever change is made or recommended in financial measures, will be of such a character as to promote the public good in all its diversified interests. The decline in Government securities has caused some uneasiness among holders, who are expecting something in the forthcoming message and reports to Congress not generally known, and of a character to depress stock prices. Beyond the Fort Wayne speech of the Secretary of the Treasury, we have heard nothing of an official character looking to such probability, and the gradual decline of Government loans from that time to the present, it has been thought, would prevent any violent demonstrations on the currency, for the reason that the Government cannot very well afford to let the gold-bearing loans sell below par. But a few days remain until the meeting of Congress, when apprehension on this point will be removed.

—There is quite a brief list of transactions at the Board this forenoon. Dealers in stocks have become timid, and manifest little or no disposition to touch any kind of securities. A sale of 10 shares of the National Refining and Storing Company at 6 is reported.

—At Philadelphia nearly every name on the Petroleum stock list has declined. Sugar Creek fell off to 5—a decline of 5 per share in less than two weeks.

—In Cincinnati, the *Commercial* says: The discount business of the banks is comparatively meager for the season of the year, and has been for the week past. Business in a regular way has been too sluggish to make it necessary for merchants to have much outside aid, and there has been no speculative excitement to quicken the impulses of operators. With this condition of things, the money market has been rather comfortable, though manifestly controlled by a spirit of caution; and if there was play enough in the market for commodities to start speculations in them, it would seem that the banks would give them less than usual assistance. Regular commercial paper is regarded as worth at least 10 per cent.

—We have received repeated inquiries as to the value in this market of the notes of Southern banks, and we are at last enabled to answer all such inquiries definitely. A large quantity of Southern notes were left in the hands of our merchants and others at the time of the breaking out of the war, and were considered during a great portion of the time since as worthless property. They are not so, however, as a reference to the list below will show.—*Philadelphia Press.*

	Rate.		Rate.
VIRGINIA.			
Exchange Bank, Va., Weston	50	Bank of Commonwlth Howardsville, secd	25
Exchange Bank, Va., Alexandria	50	Central Bk Staunton	20
Bank of Berkley	85	Bank of Winchester	40
do Old Dominion	38	Southwestern Bank of Wytheville	35
do Rockbridge	34	Farmers' Bk Fincastle	30
do Rockingham	34	Bk of Scottsville, sec'd	25
Merchants' Bk Lynchburg, secured	34	Corporation of Alex	60
Bank of Danville	22	do Georgetown	30
do Commerce, Fredericksburg	35	Bank of the Valley	32
Bank of Charleston, Ka	20	do Virginia	30
Traders's Bk, Richm'd	20	Farmers Bank of Va	27
Monticello Bk, secured	20	Exchange Bank of Va	29
		Bank of Richmond	30
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Bank of Cape Fear	45	Bank of Fayetteville	16
do Nth Carolina	45	do Clarendon	15
do Charlotte	27	do Commerce	27
do Roxboro	34	Merchants' Bk Newbern	38
do Wadesboro	30	Farmers' Bank of N. C.	38
do Wilmington	25	Com'l Bk Wilmington	21
do Yanceyville	15	Miners' & Planters' Bk	38
do Washington	15	Bank of Lexington	38
GEORGIA.			
Georgia Railroad Bk	90	Augusta Ins. & Banking Company	11
Central Railroad Bk	90	Planters' Bank	17
Marine Bank	72	Mechanics' Bank	11
Bank of Middle Ga	72	Bank of Columbus	10
do Savannah	46	Union Bank	11
do State of Ga	27	Merch. & Planters' Bk	11
City Bank, Augusta	55	Bank of Fulton	28
Bank of Augusta	20	do Empire State	19
do Athens	30	Merchants' Saving Bk	
Far & Mechanics's Bk	15		
Bank of Commerce	11		
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Union Bank	70	Bank of South Carolina	20
People's Bank	50	do State of S. Car.	22
So. W. Railroad Bank	30	Com'l Bk of Columbia	20
Planters' & Mechan Bk	25	Exchange Bank	20
Bank of Chester	23	Merchants' Bk, Cheraw	20
do Newberry	30	Far & Exchange Bank	15
do Hamburg	20	Bank of Charleston	21
do Camden	33	State Bank, Charleston	13
do Georgetown	20	Planters' Bk, Fairfield	20
LOUISIANA.			
Bank of America	125	Crescent City Bank	55
Citizens' Bank	90	Merchants' Bank	45
Canal Bank	90	Bank of New Orleans	50
Southern Bank	125	do Louisiana	25
Mech's & Traders' Bank	90	Union Bank	55
Louisiana State Bank	80		
ALABAMA.			
Bank of Mobile	75	Central Bank	35
do Montgomery	90	Northern do	50
Southern Bank Mobile	75	Eastern do	53
Commercial Bank	34		
TENNESSEE.			
Planters' Bank	50	Bank of Memphis	35
Union do	50	do Chattanooga	20
Bank of Shelbyville	70	City Bk of Nashville	
do Middle Tenn	70	Traders' do	30
do West Tenn	30	Bank of Tennessee	25
Ocoee Bank	35		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, December 1, 1865.

The oil market yesterday was firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions, crude being most fancied. The sales were in excess of the receipts, hence a portion of the sales were for future delivery. Notwithstanding the heavy sales of Wednesday, buyers entered the market freely and purchased liberally: this caused holders to feel more independent, hence prices of crude went up half a cent per gallon, closing firm at the advance. Among the purchasers, during the past two days, were refiners, who have made up their minds to lay in a stock of the raw material before the cold weather sets in, hence in this way they will be enabled to keep their works steadily employed even should the river be closed with ice or navigation suspended on account of low water. The opening rates for crude in the morning were 27½ cents in bulk or packages returned; at the close 28c was the ruling figure. The crude receipts by the river amounted to 3428 barrels, whilst the sales foot up 5700 barrels. The market closed with all the advantages on the side of holders. From Oil City we learn that the market was firm with a good demand. There was 26 inches water at that point, the weather turning cold. Tar was firm with a good demand and prices were unchanged. Benzole—Further sales were reported at 21c; the demand is improving. Refined Oil Was firm with a good demand; holders, generally, were asking an advance. The sales were limited.

CRUDE OIL—We continue to notice a firm market, with a large demand by refiners and exporters. The market closed at an advance of ½c ₱ gallon. The sales were as follows viz: 1,250 bbls free on cars, 33c an advance; 500 bbls do, same conditions; 2,000 bbls one-half to arrive, balance on spot, 28c without packages; sales 429 bbls 27½c, without packages; sales of 101 bbls, 200 bbls, 100 bbls, 325 bbls and 280 bbls at 28c, packages exchanged or returned; 100 bbls at 33c, including packages.

TAR—Market firm; sales 50 bbls Aladdin, free on cars, $5 25; 300 bbls do same conditions, $5 25.

BENZOLE—Market steady; sales 200 bbls Eureka, 21c for bonded.

LUBRICATING—Sales of the following: Eureka, 10 bbls No. A, $1 20; 20 bbls B, 75c, and 25 bbls C at 50c.

REFINED OIL—The market was firm, with a moderate inquiry. Most dealers are following Crude holders and asking an advance. Sales 500 bbls bonded, Philadelphia, at 66c; held on spot at 56c. Free—Sales 75 bbls. Hope & Forsyth brand, at 77c, and 30 bbls Champion at 75c. Later—Sales 1,000 bbls bonded, December delivery, sellers' option, at 57c. Sales 1,000 bbls bonded, Ardesco, December delivery, sellers' option at 57c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. T. Stockdale	200	H. H. Collins	273
J. Wilkins	103	Rosenbaugh	61
Duncan, Dunlap & Co.	226	Fisher Bro.	1,498
W. P. Logan	453	D. Ray, Jr.	219
Cook & Horner	229		
J. Baxter	106	Total	3,428
Rees	94		

Oil Receipts per A. V. R. R. Going East.

W. P. Logan, 50 barrels tar, for Philadelphia.
National Refining and Storing Co, 105 barrels crude, for Philadelphia.
Lucesco Oil Company, 222 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Company, 219 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 284 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Wormser, Myers & Co, 56 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Erny, Jageman & Co, 92 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Wightman & Anderson, 200 barrels of refined, for Philadelphia.
Globe Oil Company, 56 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
W. H. Byram, 50 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company, 343 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
S. McMahon & Co, 50 bbls refined, for Baltimore.

New York Petroleum Market.

November 29.—In refined there has been less business done since our last, the large sales then reported leaving the stock in first hands very small; for future delivery the sales have also been on a moderate scale, most refiners having sold far ahead. The foreign advices continue favorable, refined being quoted in Liverpool at 3s 6d by the steamer yesterday. The sales of crude are 8,000 bbls on the spot at 41@43c for low gravity, and 40@41c for 40@47 gravity, closing at about these figures; 5,000 do for December, 41c, B. O., chiefly for the last half of the month, 41½c, S. O., including 500 at 36c in bulk; and 1,000 do for January, 36c in bulk; 4,950 do refined in bond, 65@67c for L. S. to white, and 66@68c for standard and prime white, closing at 66@67c for L. S. to white; 5,000 do, in tin, 77@78½c; 3,350 bbls for December, part first half and part last half of the month, 66@66½c and 66¾c, 1st to 15th; 650 do, first half of Jan., 66@66½c S. O.; and 900 do Free, 82½@86c, as to shade, &c. Naptha goes off in jobbing lots at 51c for 60@63 gravity—247 bbls Residuum sold at $7 50. In Philadelphia, we only heard of 2,000 bbls for December at 65¾c S. O., and 2,000 do for January, 63, S. O. Vessels have been chartered within the last few days to load for Cork and a market, Marseilles, Bremen, Rotterdam, Bilboa, &c., but the names and terms do not transpire, certain parties engaged in procuring vessels, monopolizing this information for their own especial benefit. The Dutch schooner Mieden was taken up to load for a direct port on the continent, and a British ship to load at Philapelphia for Cork and a market.

Received at New York since 1st January—

1865	bbls 535,779	1864	bbls 658,463

Exported same time—

		1865.	1864.
From New York	galls.	12 682,866	20,517,964
Other ports		11,004 978	9,051,647
Total	galls	23,687,844	30,069,611
Same time, 1863		galls.	25,438,470

—*Commercial List.*

London Petroleum Market.

LONDON, November 18.—Petroleum firm; Refined has been selling at from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per gallon; latter price demanded, market being nearly cleared.

LONDON, November 17.—Petroleum steady. Refined, 3s.

Chicago Iron Market.

November 29.—The demand is fairly active, and the supply somewhat improved, and prices rule steady at the following rates:

Common bar		@ 6¼
Horse shoe iron	7¾	@ 8¼
Common sheet iron, Nos 7 to 17		@ 8¼
Common sheet iron, Nos 18 to 25		@ 9¼
Sheet iron, charcoal, Nos 7 to 27	10¾	@11¾
Sheet iron, Juniata, Nos 7 to 27	12¾	@13¼
Norway nail rods	12½	@15
Plow steel, German		@14
" " cast		@18
Spring and tire steel, English		@15
Tool cast steel, ordinary sizes, Am.		@26
" " " " English		@30
Cast steel American machinery		@20
Bilster steel	20	@30
Russia, No. 9@12		@30
Russia Am. 1st quality, ₱ bdl.	25	@27
" " " sheet		@28
" " 2d " bdl		@24
" " " " sheet		@24

Providence Wool Market.

November 27.—Wool is very quiet; low grades continue weak; [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, November 30, 1865.

The market was well supplied during the week with the various descriptions of stock. Prices were weak. Buyers were disposed to wait for lower figures. Cattle seemed to hold up better than either hogs or sheep. The Eastern news was unfavorable for shippers. The highest prices of cattle were $7 50 ₱ cwt; the lowest, $4 25. The principal operations were at $5 00@6 25 ₱ cwt. The exports East were: Way cattle, 558 head; to Baltimore, 146; to Philadelphia, 1,320—making a total of 2,021 head in all.

HOGS—Prices have materially declined. The sales exhibited a falling off as compared with some weeks past. The highest figures paid was $12 00, the lowest $9 50 per cwt. The week's exports were: To New York, 10,070; to Philadelphia 4,500, and Baltimore, 1,900, making a total of 16,470 head. There was nothing done by our packers up to this time. They seem disposed to wait until prices come nearer their views. How soon that event will take place remains to be seen.

SHEEP.—The market was dull. Prices have further declined, with but a limited inquiry. The exports were light, amounting to 4,485 head.

The following are the rates of freight by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The winter rates are now in operation:

	New Rates.	Old Rates.
To Philadelphia	65	55
To Baltimore	65	55
To New York	75	60

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Fanon	Tool	52	56,000	$7 10
J. B. Huff	Wilmer	123	136,996	7 00
Smith	McCardle	41	39,875	5 00
Trout	Mooney	36	36,175	6 25
Clarke	Swope	22	21,350	7 25
Hill	Elliott	42	40,175	5 65
Huff	Shomburg	53	62,700	5 50
Huff	Mooney	18	18,626	5 25
Smith	White	20	18,025	5 60
Smith	Bartlett	20	20,550	5 60
Smith	McMillin	23	23,150	5 60
Trauerman	Gotlieb	20	22,100	6 12
Huff	Cassidy	117	136,000	7 12½
Cicer	Montague	40	41,200	6 25
Johnson	Diller	35	38,350	6 25
White	McPherson	38	41,700	6 00
Bundy	Montague	64	61,000	6 25
Henry	Shomberg	45	34,300	4 45
Bundy	Rhodes	19	17,900	6 10
Shigler	Funk	60	61,075	5 85
Clark	Funk	54	59,500	6 15
Lester	Funk	10	10,950	6 15
Carnns	Duffey	21	18,550	5 75
Black	McCormick	45	63,725	7 00
Miller	Duffey	21	20,175	6 25
Rosendull	Hatterway	101	128,400	7 50
Hanes	Baker	20	20,000	6 75
Hume	Smith	41	20,725	5 25
Beebee	Elliott	40	40,600	5 60
Fewell	Toole	52	66,150	7 25
Egette	Duffey	28	3,100	4 62
Miller	Carroll	46	62,350	6 81
Horner	Todd	61	63,000	5 12
Bridges	Montague	54	59,420	7 10

HOG TRANSACTIONS PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price
Steel	Hesser	56	14,775	$11 18
Stoneuraker	Jewell	107	22,675	10 10
Tucker	Jewell	95	25,050	10 80
McCoy	Hedges	82	22,350	10 80
Keeler	Koden	20	5,150	12 00
Ward	Hedges	78	25,700	11 00
Crawford	Yazle	85	26,125	11 00
R. Cooke	Watson	49	14,375	10 80
Hurst	Gilchrist & Co.	169	45,725	11 00
Miller	Messenger	219	51,700	10 90
Smith	Gilchrist	93	24,500	11 00
Fenk	Watson	92	25,525	11 00
McKee	Messenger	87	24,550	11 00
Roesenburgh	Orr	59	15,950	11 00
Taylor	Yagle	88	25,375	11 00
Robison	Gilchrist & Co.	274	79,850	11 00
Gamble	Gilchrist & Co.	126	36,625	10 75
Ceffin	Gilchrist & Co.	54	15,100	11 00
Mable	Orr	43	11,500	11 00
Owens	Allenton	594	170,975	10 75
Christ	Bender	13	2,775	9 75
Slaughterlich	Gilchrist	249	71,350	10 40
Farrell	Gilchrist	54	14,600	10 62

SHEEP TRANSACTIONS PER HEAD

Seller	Purchaser	No	Head Weight	Price
Kuhn	Raul	312	45,725	$5 25
Slaughterick	Hesser	250	23,775	6 12
Updike	Preston	187	18,100	6 25
Green	Boyle	167	18,850	6 50
Bell	Hesser	401	39,650	6 50
Blackwood	Hesser	173	16,510	6 75
Erwin	Hesser	275	25,700	6 50
Nuker	Hesser	150	11,875	5 35
Stacy	Hesser	188	19,175	7 00
Ness	Hesser	193	16,025	6 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, November 29, 1865.

The market during the week was dull; buyers were not disposed to purchase to any extent at the present prices. The rates have declined East and West. The same will have to be submitted to here sooner or later. The offers were not very extensive, but were amply sufficient for all purposes of trade. The operations were carried on principally by our own dealers in the absence of Eastern purchasers, who seem to have absented themselves. For good cattle last week's figures were obtained to a moderate extent, as usual a good article being principally sought for. The lowest figures obtained were $4 25 ₱ cwt; the highest, $7 75. For two round lots of very choice cattle the average figures were $5 00@6 25 ₱ cwt.

SHEEP—The offerings were very light, the falling off being very noticeable. These remarks will apply with equal force to the Central Yards. So far as we could ascertain, some 220 head were disposed of at prices ranging from $5 50@6 50, as per quality.

HOGS—The market was dull since our last issue. The reports from the East continue very unfavorable for holders. In our rounds we noticed some pretty long faces, and a good deal of anxiety to hear the result of shipments forwarded East. The lots disposed of were small, not exceeding 225 head, at a range of prices varying from $10 00 to $10 75 per cwt. McAllister disposed of 68 head, a choice lot, at $10 50. Below will be found the Cattle transactions:

RETAIL SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Head.	Price.
Campbell	18	$5 00@7 50
J. G. Porter	10	5 00@7 00
Hudson	13	4 50@6 00
J. B. Walters	35	5 00@6 00
A. Richard	20	5 75@[illegible]
Marks	35	5 00@7 00
Glass & Co.	50	4 75@6 50
Merrick & Co	60	4 50@7 75
Smith	62	5 00@8 00
Marks & Traurman	111	5 25@7 75
Kerwin & Crum	40	5 75@8 50
Reis & Co.	138	4 75@6 50

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Head.	Price.
Marks & Traurman	20	$5 00@6 50
Crawford	20	5 75@[illegible]
Walcott	22	5 25@[illegible]
Wolf	26	5 00@6 50
Walters	16	5 00@[illegible]
Coitlanz	27	4 25@4 75
Hoffman	76	5 25@7 25
Moore	21	5 25@5 50
McAlister & Carr	150	5 50@7 00

Pittsburgh Hide and Leather Market.

[*Corrected by George H. Anderson.*]

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
December 2, 1865.

Annexed you will find quoted present market prices for leather, hides, &c. Prime leather of most descriptions is bringing full rates. Light and inferior are neglected.

Buyers now discriminate in favor of prime tannages and superior finish of stock, to such an extent, that our tanners and curriers in the West must select their hides with greater care, and so handle and finish stock as to make it in all respects equal to the very best. When this will be done, Western Pennsylvania, with her facilities for tanning, will become the *emporium of Oak Leather for the whole country.*

Oak Leather of all kinds is in fair demand; for heavy stock there is constant inquiry at stiffening prices; middle and light in good supply; prices weak.

Finished stocks of superior quality meet ready sale, with no surplus in market.

LEATHER.

Oak Sole, heavy	40@	44
" middle and light	34@	38
Rough Oak, heavy	35@	40
" " light	31@	30
" Calf	1 00@	1 30
Finished Calf	1 30@	1 70
Wax Upper, per foot	22@	25
Band Leather	42@	45
No. 1 Oak Harness	40@	42
Extra Shaved "	44@	
Black Bridle, per dozen	45 00@56	00
Fair " "	54 00@60	00
Saddlers' Skirting	45@	48
Shoe "	44@	
Red Sole, B. A.	42@	45
" Orinoco	38@	42

HIDES.

Green Salted, heavy	11@	12
" " light	10@	10½
" Butchers	7@	8
Dry Flint	19@	21
" Salted	14@	16
Green Calf	13@	15
Tanners' Oil, No. 1	14@	50
Tallow	13@	14

New York Grocery Market.

November 29.—Coffee—The market since our last has relapsed into a very quiet state, and we have only to notice 80 bales Mexican on private terms. Our quotations of Rio are unchanged, but as there have been no additional sales since Friday last they can only be called steady. By auction, 930 bags damaged Rio sold at 23¾@24c, cash. The stock of Rio in the country is 36,065 bags here, and 2,000 in Baltimore—total 38,065 bags.

Molasses—The business is confined to the immediate wants of consumers, and the market rules very dull, prices for invoices or cargoes being unsettled. The sales, all in small lots, are 125 hhds Porto Rico at 70@95 cents, the latter price for choice; and 250 Cuba Muscovado, 53@58c, 4 mos. By auction, 61 hhds Porto Rico sold at 44½@51c, and 20 do Cuba, 39@39½c, 4 mos. The stock yesterday was about 1500 hhds Porto Rico, and 3500 do Cuba, &c.

Sugar—The market for Raw continues very dull; consumers buying only for the supply of their immediate wants from day to day. We make no change in our quotations, but as there is scarcely enough doing to establish values, they are necessarily rather nominal. It should be noticed that most holders retain their firmness, and refuse to sell at present rates, so that it would be difficult either to buy or sell much at our quotations. Refined is also dull, and a little easier; Hard, 19@19¼ cents; Soft White, 17¾@18c; and Yellow, 14½@16c, cash. The sales of Raw are 500 hhds Cuba at 13½@14¼ cents; 7 Clarified do 16c; 67 bbls Clarified Martinique, 15½@16c; 30 hhds, 5 tcs and 97 bbls Barbadoes, on private terms; 793 bxs Havana, 11¾@14¼; and 30 hhds Melado, 9c, 4 mos. The stock yesterday was about 29,119 hhds, 53,224 bxs, and 71,747 bags.

Tea—Since the large movement in green reported in our last, the market has been comparatively quiet, the sales reaching 6 500 half chests at steady prices. Black has recovered somewhat from the depression lately noticed, and closes with increased firmness for Oolong, the line trade being a little larger than before.—*Commercial List.*

Hog Packing at Cincinnati.

November 29.—Without any avowed combination to break the prices in market for Hogs, packers have, with unusual unanimity of sentiment and action, quite persistently stood aloof from the market, and done but little beyond cutting what they required to get some special article. There has been a general distrust of the safety of the market at materially lower figures than those current last week, though the falling off in the number of Hogs to be packed should exceed the heaviest calculations, and even now with a decline for the week of $2 25 to $2 50 per cental, there is no resolution to take hold. This morning, under an impression that the worst had been seen, holders nerved up their figures some, but finding that they had no support, they dropped back to about the same figures given last evening as closing rates, namely, $8@9 for gross weights; $10@10 50, for net. Drovers are having a large portion of their stock packed, and resist the course of things as determinedly as they can, but so far ineffectually. Where the Hogs have been absolutely owned by professional drovers, there has been, of course, an according sweating, but where they are in the raisers' hands, even at a decline, the market thus made for corn is a good one.

The Superintendent of the Merchants' Exchange compiles the following statistics of Hog receipts:

By railways	14,538
By river	6,405
From Kentucky	13,305
Driven in	200
Total for the week	34,448
Previously reported	61,293
Total for the season	96,171
Same time in 1864	117,222
Same time in 1863	175,558
Same time in 1862	239,667
Same time in 1861	169,016
Same time in 1860	153,338
Same time in 1859	143,008
Same time in 1858	231,143
Same time in 1857	137 810
Same time in 1856	183,373
Same time in 1855	203,582
Same time in 1854	134,738

Cincinnati Provision Market.

November 29.—The Provision market has been unsettled throughout the week and prices very irregular, though steadily on the decline, with a marked breakdown now, as compared with what they were last Tuesday. Then, Mess Pork was quoted at $31 00@32 00 for old and new. Now, they are not in demand above $25 00@26 00. Holders were stiffened up a little in the morning, to-day, but buyers gave them little or no support, and the impression that the market had not touched bottom on this reverse was renewed.

Bacon Sides, being scarce, have been maintained at 20c for ribbed; 22@22½c for clear; but Shoulders have declined during the week full 1½c, and would now not bring more than 14c, though held ½c above that figure.

Bulk meats, partly cured, show a decline for the week of 2½c ₱ lb, quotations now being 12½c for shoulders, 14½c for sides, packed.

Lard is down 5½@6c as compared with last Tuesday's figures, being dull now at 20c for tierces.

Green meats opened a little firmer at the commencement of business, but they lost this as the day progressed, and would not bring more than they did last evening, 8, 11@13c for shoulders, sides, and hams, though they are not offered freely at these figures, and in some instances ½c higher is still asked all round. The market is spiritless, and the decline so general as to show that it has not been forced on any one article, but all have given way together.

St. Louis Sugar Market.

November 28.—Refined Sugars—Belcher's Sugar Refining Company's circular of November 22d, gives the following quotations: Crushed sugar, double refined, 20¾c; crushed sugar B 20½c; crushed sugar C, 20c; powdered sugar, double refined, 2[illegible]c; powdered sugar, C, 20¼c; granulated double refined, 20¾c; granulated sugar, C, 20½c; refined white sugar, O, 19¾c; refined white do OO, 18¾c; refined yellow do A, 18¾c; clarified do, XXX, 17½c; Golden syrup, bbls, $1 50, half bbls, [illegible]; sugar house syrup molasses, bbls $1 05, half bbls $1 08, kegs $1 12; city refinery sugar house molasses, [illegible]